# Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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## Bellefonte Republican.

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### EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Democratic party in Congress is bracing itself to go on record as a sneak-thieving organization.

THE mention of Tilden's candidacy has about the same effect upon Tammany that early gooseberries had upon Susan Nipper.

MR. TILDEN has proven that he is able to do one thing—control his own tongue. The other candidates believe in saying something once in a while.

THE anti-Tildenites of Allegheny county say they were overthrown in the primaries by fraud; that is, the bar'l was too much for them. 'Tis sad but true.

THE wise Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, remarks: "Tilden may step aside, but he can't be pushed aside." John Kelly has made up his mind to do some energetic pushing, anyhow.

—Business in the oil region is brightening up again. Mr. A. J. Brockerhoff, of this place, has leased several hundred acres of land in Titusville, and will shortly commence operations.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) puts it thusly: There are Republicans who prefer Blaine to Grant, there are Republicans who prefer Washburne to Grant, but there are mighty few Republicans who will not support the candidate of the Chicago Convention.

HER Majesty Queen Victoria dissolved her Parliament on Wednesday, the 24th. The Queen was not present, and a legal end was put to the body by commission, Lord Carns, the Lord Chancellor, reading her Majesty's speech in the House of Lords, according to the usual custom.

IN one sentence the Democratic papers announce that Sherman is out of the Presidential race, and in the next they proceed to demonstrate how much they would fear him as a candidate by heaping more abuse upon him than upon all the other Republican aspirants together.

GARCELON intends to call a meeting, so he says, of his former councillors and "overhaul them." If he carries his intentions out there will be a beautiful squabble. The said councillors are considerably riled now over his effort to play them off as wicked partners, and if they get him alone in a room for an hour or so the old fraud may get telescoped.

IF ever there was a party going adrift for the want of principles as well as a leader, the Democratic party of the present day comes nearer to it than anything we have ever read about. "Anything to beat the Chicago nominee" embodies all their principles; but they have no candidate to fill the bill, which is a concession that the Chicago nag will distance the field.

HERE is a question which many political observers are just now asking: Why is there such a strange tendency in Republican State Conventions to appoint Blaine delegates to Chicago when no Senator leaves his seat in Congress and goes home to prevent it? The answer will completely dispose of the claim that the people and not the politicians are pushing the Grant boom.

THE *Watchman* berates Senator Wallace, of coffee-pot fame, for voting to confirm the appointment of Marshal Kearns, a respectable, eminent and highly-esteemed officer for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. We opine that the *Watchman's* opposition to Kearns is only an excuse for a plausible reason to find fault with Wallace, as it is predisposed to train with the Barr-Randall crowd, who are now at variance with the Clearfield Senator.

### Curtin vs. Yocum.

The Congressional Committee has as yet made no report to the House on the Curtin-Yocum contest. Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, has been promising for several weeks to report on next Tuesday or Thursday, but when the time comes he is either in New York on private business or in consultation with the King of Gramercy Park, or allows some other committee the privilege of the floor. It is reported here that our modest and amiable court reporter, Reber, visited Washington recently and made a personal appeal to Mr. Springer in behalf of Centre county Democracy (the *Watchman* following excepted), stating that they were getting tired of this seeming delay, and on their behalf he demanded immediate action. Mr. Springer took a little longer breath than usual, and raised his hand as though he was about to brush away a buzzing fly, when his visitor left in disgust, with the full assurance (muttering to himself) that court reporters have very little business with high-toned Congressmen. The *Watchman* comes to the rescue and demands that Messrs. Blair, Blanchard and Armstrong, who are at Washington in Mr. Curtin's interest, shall be brought home, asserting that "they only make a case doubtful that otherwise might be certain."

What the *Watchman* means is about as much of a mystery as the "fifteen puzzle." When the editor puts his views on paper they rather insinuate that he favors the success of Curtin; but when he goes to Washington he insists on his Democratic friends voting in favor of Yocum retaining his seat, and it is fair to presume that the trio referred to are a barrier to him when in Washington; hence his objection. This is rather strange, for Colonel Blair has always been a boon companion of his editorship, ready at all times to do his bidding. Col. Blair has never failed to join all the side shows that emenated in politics, and manipulate them in obedience to the *Watchman's* dictation, the temperance movement not excepted. Is it not a little strange that the *Watchman* should chide him and demand that the Colonel—General, if you please—should be compelled to abandon the land of milk and honey, when he feels that the object of his mission is so near within his grasp? Well might he exclaim, "Oh, cold-hearted Meek; oh, cruel *Watchman!*"

### The Bribery Cases.

The Board of Pardons has refused to pardon the defendants in the bribery cases, notwithstanding there was great pressure brought for them to do so. Last Monday their cases came up in court, and when they were called up for sentence not one of them appeared. The names of the convicted parties are Chas. B. Salter, William H. Kemble, William Rumberger, Emil J. Petroff and J. R. Crawford. The court then ordered the bail to be forfeited. Kemble, Salter and Crawford were under $4,000 each, and the others $2,000 each—$16,000 in all scooped into the Treasury. The court issued a bench warrant, and ordered the District Attorney to make all possible exertions to find the missing men.

THE Supervisor of Census, J. Simpson Africa, of this district, is afflicted with more than a thousand Democratic applicants to be appointed enumerators to take the census, the most of whom hail from Union county. As the Democracy of Union county are few and far between, who seldom get a tug at the public teat, they are exceedingly unmannerly in their claims when a favorable opportunity offers. If the supervisor adheres to his declared intentions, of appointing those only who are best qualified, his Democratic adherents will have a slim show if there are any Republicans applying. We will observe how closely this astute official adheres to his declared intentions.

### Opposing Mr. Tilden.

The Democratic party is beginning to tell some truth about itself. In the bitter struggle between Mr. Tilden and other candidates, it has come to pass that the motives, methods and conduct of each element have been quite thoroughly ventilated by the other. By collating and comparing the information thus obtained, an independent fellow-citizen may get a clear idea of the Democratic party as a whole. So of its chances of success; each faction gives strong reasons for the belief that the party will be defeated if it suffers itself to be led by the other. By putting together these reasons for expecting its defeat in either contingency, the public can arrive at a fair idea of its prospects in any event.

The Democrats who oppose the nomination of Mr. Tilden begin to apprehend he may dictate the nomination, even though he should be unable to secure it for himself. Accordingly, *The World* takes occasion to protest earnestly against the nomination of any mere representative or protege of Mr. Tilden. Its reasons are addressed, as is proper, seeing that its object is to influence Democratic politicians, only to the desire of the party for success and the spoils. It does not take the trouble to point out the vicious influence of Mr. Tilden in the councils of the Democratic party or in the country, nor to show how the party has been demoralized and degraded by his corrupting methods, nor to discuss his ambidextrous evasion of financial questions, nor to insist that Mr. Tilden, if President, would have about him as corrupt and greedy a set of men as could be found in any party. The sole and sufficient argument is that Mr. Tilden could not be elected. There are two Democratic State organizations, says *The World*, and if Mr. Tilden should be nominated, there would surely be such an opposition to him as there was to Governor Robinson. Moreover, "it is by those voters who do not make it one of their political principles to support any nomination, however made or procured, that the grand result will be determined." The plain English of this is that some Democrats would bolt Mr. Tilden, and that independent voters would refuse to vote for him. This, no doubt, is the fact.

But the same journal insists that "measures intended to enable Mr. Tilden to dictate the candidate" must be defeated, and says:

> True Democrats can only hear with an impatience amounting to disgust the idea set forth that any one man is so to shape the action of a great party that, although he may not become President himself, he may become "the power behind the throne." We want no such throne and no such power. It behooves the Democratic party to remember that any man who would accept the Presidency with another man behind him to dictate his policy and control his official course would be unfit for the office.

The article adds: "If the Democratic party is to give the country a President, it must be a President whom no man can control," and declares, in the name of "the great majority of New York Democrats," that they would not desire the election of a candidate who should be a mere President's cloak for Mr. Tilden. These stalwart declarations and menaces show that the opponents of Mr. Tilden begin to fear that he will control the Convention, even though he may find it impracticable or undesirable to take the nomination himself. It is an open secret that rumors of this sort have been very much circulated of late, by influential Democrats pointing to the possible nomination of a candidate recommended chiefly by his wealth. It is whispered: "Mr. Tilden will not allow any of his chief rivals to be nominated; if he cannot succeed or chooses to withdraw, he will probably cause some man like English, of Indiana, or Payne, of Ohio, or English, of Connecticut, to be nominated for President, with another from the same class for Vice-president." A ticket composed of fifteen or twenty millions, named Payne and English or English and Payne, would make the canvass exceedingly pleasant for the party workers, it is reasoned, whether it could be elected or not.

It is said by influential Democrats, too, that Mr. Tilden is not likely to be nominated if the Republicans put up a strong candidate. In that case, they believe, the combined moneybags will be called into requisition. But "if the Republicans should nominate Grant, or some other man whom it would be comparatively easy to beat," says these Democrats, "then we may think it safe to let Mr. Tilden be nominated." It may perhaps occur to many Republicans that the astuteness and dexterous manipulation of Mr. Tilden may account for the zeal of some Republican managers to put up General Grant, without regard to the wishes of the great majority of Republican voters.

In any event, it appears from Democratic statements, the Democratic party has an ugly prospect before it. If it nominates Mr. Tilden, there will be bolting in New York, and a secession of independent voters everywhere. If it nominates any conspicuous rival of Mr. Tilden, the candidate will be stabbed under the fifth rib by the clique of Cipher Alley. And if, finally, some outside candidate, conspicuous mainly for his wealth, should be fastened upon the party by Mr. Tilden's influence, notice is served upon the Democrats by the New York *World* that there will be trouble in this State, precisely as if Mr. Tilden himself should be chosen instead of somebody presumably his favorite or tool. Exactly how the party is going to win, if it cannot safely nominate Mr. Tilden himself, any of his friends or any of his rivals, is not yet clear.—*Tribune.*

### The Grant Movement.

The Grant boomers seem to have a very singular way of pressing the claims of their candidate. He is called the greatest man living, and the only man who can take his seat in case of trouble. They are boasting what they will do if a Democratic Congress fails to count fair, &c. The New York *Tribune* has this to say upon the subject:

"It is not surprising that the statesmen and editors who feel that they have been called to take that special charge of the movement to nominate General Grant should be moved with patriotic indignation against the friends of other candidates. According to the theory proclaimed by the reorganized strengtheners-in-chief of the Grant movement, the country needs a guardian, and the ex-President is the only citizen, is the only person, strong enough and wise enough to act in that capacity. It follows, therefore, that opposition to this movement is in the nature of treason against the State or a crime against social order. But while the logic of the attitude toward other Republicans assumed by the friends of General Grant is not disputed, this conclusion is so uncomfortable that people feel the more constrained to deny the premises. Neither Washburne nor Blaine nor Sherman nor Edmunds is put forward as a Saviour of Society—certainly not as society's one and only appointed saviour—and therefore the friends of these gentlemen find it easy to admit that it is possible for good Republicans to oppose any or all of them without necessarily deserving to be treated as alien enemies. Upon the whole, this old-fashioned way of looking at the matter is the pleasanter, and General Grant's friends would make more prosperous headway with his canvass if they rested his claims on some other basis. It is difficult to persuade the self-governing and self-respecting masses that there is only one name given whereby the country can be saved."

HENDRICKS arises to say that he will not accept the tail end of the ticket this year, no matter who is put at the head. He need not trouble himself about that; he won't be asked to accept it. Hendricks stock is going to be mighty low this year.

### Prosperity on the Pacific Coast.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, confiding in reports of the firm attitude of the Citizens' Protective Union, congratulates its readers upon the dawn of an era of prosperity, under the beneficent operations of the new and liberal constitution. Yet one cannot be certain that the violence of the mob has been effectively checked, nor shall we know whether the peace of San Francisco has been assured or not, until we discover how the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court against the anti-Chinese clause is to be received, and what the Sand Lots party mean to do with the Chinese quarter when the days of grace allowed by the Board of health expire. Even, however, if a riot is prevented, the expected era of prosperity is endangered by the influences much more formidable than those of Kearney and Gannon. If we wish to realize what California has to dread, we should listen to her lawmakers at Sacramento.

When the revenue bill was under discussion, some of its friends denied that it imposed double taxation. Now that it has passed, they urge the Governor to sign it on the plea that double taxation is just; that it is quite right to tax the stock of a corporation to the individual holders, and the property which the stock represents to the corporation itself; that when a note is given in payment for a horse, it is right to tax the horse to its full value, and then the note as if it were another horse; that when one man holds a cargo of grain and another a bill of landing for it, both should be taxed, as if there were two cargoes of grain. In a word, the wildest theories of fiat property are applied to the revenue system; the tax books are made to show millions of imaginary wealth evoked out of nothing; and the assessors are required to write across the face of the certificate, a receipt, or a promise to pay, "This is a farm," "This is a gold mine," "This is a load of wheat." Yet the bill does no more than the constitution requires; and if the Governer signs it, he will do so for the reason that the organic act leaves him no alternative. A bill making it a felony to buy and sell mining stocks on a margin has also been under discussion. This is in harmony with a section of the new constitution which declares contracts for the sale of shares on a margin invalid, and which also requires the Legislature "to regulate or prohibit the buying and selling of the shares of the capital stock of corporations in any stock board, stock exchange, or stock market under the control of any association." One of the speakers showed that the proposed measure would be ruinous to the mining interest, which is the foundation of the prosperity of the State; that there is not money enough in California to transact the business of the community without the credit system; and that since the 1st of January $6,000,000, or nearly one-quarter of the whole cash capital of the State, had been withdrawn to other States, where Legislatures are not so hostile to it. But the bill has already passed the Assembly, and in some form it is likely to pass the Senate.

The Legislature has refused to declare the utterance of profane and obscene language in public speeches, or of threats against life and property, or of incitement to resist the law, a misdemeanor; but a proposal that a Mongolian convicted of "any crime" should be branded on the forehead with the letter C and immediately sent back to China received nineteen votes in the Senate. The developments of demagogism and absurdity in California are full of lessons for us all. There is nothing in the theories of government propounded on the Pacific coast which has not also been professed at the East and adopted at one time or another either by Democratic State Conventions or by Democratic candidates. And the worst of it is, the Democracy is willing to join hands with these social disorganizers again, notwithstanding the California exhibition, in any part of the Union where they can turn an electoral vote.

### The Negro Exodus.

The negro exodus from the South has been occupying the public mind to such an extent as to arouse the inquisitive U. S. Senators into inquiry, and we herewith append the testimony of two intelligent colored men, who testified before the Senate Committee on the 24th inst. The facts herein stated are particularly commended to our colored fellow citizens in this community, who occasionally set aside their principles and vote for men who boast that they are copperheads, Northern doe-faces, and opposed to the emancipation proclamation during the war. It is a fact beyond dispute that the followers of the *Watchman*, if the opportuuity was offered, would vote to-day to re-establish slavery, and yet they have the assurance to ask colored men to vote for them. In talking about our colored population they speak in the most disrespectful manner, and always designate them as "niggers," thus keeping up their sympathies and acting in conjunction with the Ku-Klux Klan of the South. Here are the facts in a nut-shell, and we trust every colored citizen will become acquainted with them:

B. F. Watson, a colored preacher of Kansas City, was examined by the Senate Exodus Committee. After stating his knowledge of the condition of the colored emigrants in Kansas, and expressing the opinion that unless different treatment was accorded the colored people in the South they would continue to leave, he was asked what effect the next presidential election would have on the exodus movement. He replied that it depended altogether upon "how the drip drops," or, as he explained this expression, who was elected President in 1880. If a Democrat is elected it will continue; if a Republican, such a one as General Grant, who would protect them in their political rights, they may stay. He admitted there had been more riots and outrages during General Grant's administration than since, and explained this by asserting that since the advent of Hayes's administration the colored people have accepted the situation as hopeless, offering little or no resistance to oppression, and are now trying to get away as fast as possible. The white people of the South, he said, were beginning to see that a live negro is better than a dead one, as they need his labor; they see, also, that killing them frightens the rest away; so they have, in a great measure, stopped killing them, but they accomplish what they want to in the way of manipulating political supremacy by cheating them at the polls.

J. W. Brown, a colored man from Kansas, who had lived in Mississippi from 1871 to 1875, testified that the life of the negro South is at the tender mercy of the lowest white man in the neighborhood where he may reside. As regards their political rights, he said, it is impossible to get a fair vote. They are allowed to vote in some localities, but cheated in the count.

SENATOR WALLACE has emerged from his coffee-pot and entered the field to defeat Tilden in Pennsylvania at any cost. The Barrs have controlled Allegheny county and elected Tilden delegates, and Speaker Randall will follow suit in Philadelphia. This sends the coffee-pot manipulator to the country without any city following. But he announces his ability to carry the country delegates without the aid of gutter-snipes and short-haired shoulder hitters. Bully for Wallace! The *Watchman* is evidently in sympathy with Randall, while the *Democrat* caters for Wallace, with Chairman Spangler a full-fledged Bayard man, and a three-cornered fight for the Centre county delegation is among the probabilities.

THURMAN is more fortunate in capturing newspaper organs than his Gramercy Park rival. His friends have recently gained possession of a paper in Columbus, and it will for the present voice the claims of the Ohio Senator. A little ephemeral energy may now be looked for in the Thurman boom.

# Poetry.

### THE MARKED GRAVE.

Bowie's rangers, out on the trail,
Had galloped from early dawn;
But the prairie road was cool and sweet
And green as a garden lawn,
And the strong air stirred the blood like wine—
The strong air scented with flowers and pine.

Silent and stern and ready to fight,
They followed the Indian foe.
Till Bowie cried: "Let the bridles fall,
For the sun is sinking low,
We must feed and rest, or we shall fail,
Though fifty miles on the Lipan trail."

They had reached the grove of mighty oaks,
Into the shadows they went;
The saddles were loopened, and beasts and men
Were glad of their leafy tent.
Said Bowie: "Just take your rifle, Hays,
And see how the land around us lays."

The youth went forward with head-up step;
Came back with a quicker tread.
"Captain, I found beneath yon oak
A man that is——" "Dead?" "Quite dead.
His saddle and whip beside him lay,
I reckon his horse has strayed away."

Yes, dead he lay in the blowing grass,
Lay sleeping like any child,
One arm was under his curly head,
His lips still faintly smiled.
Booted and spurred he had gone to rest,
But looked like a man that death had blessed.

There was not a wound, or mark, or stain,
There was not a line to tell
From whence he came, or what was his name,
Nor where he was wont to dwell.
"Well, no matter," said Bowie, "because
Where we know nothing at all 'God knows!'"

They dug him a grave beneath the oak,
And Bowie, with a hunting knife,
Cut deep in its living bark the date
When the stranger stepped from life.
Then glancing down with a solemn pause,
Cut under the date two words: "God knows!"

# Our Story Teller.

### His First and Last Diggings.

"What is this dilapidated old book? An heirloom?" asked my friend, who for the last half hour had been looking over my library.

"Oh, no," I replied, "that is no heirloom, but something which I prize as highly as if I could prove that it came over in the Mayflower. If you would like, I will explain it to you. Draw up your chair," I said taking the book, "and if, in my own interest, I get tiresome, stop me, I beg of you."

"I have always called this my 'College Register.' In my sophomore year I conceived the idea of keeping in my room this book, in which I asked everybody coming to see me for the first time to write their name, with the date. My friends were not bored but once, and if the trouble of writing their names caused them a little annoyance at the time, I am sure that if they knew the amount of pleasure the possession of their autographs has given me since, they would feel amply repaid. A good deal of fun was made of me at the time, but that has all passed, and the book ramains the most powerful reminder of my college days. When I look at the names of the good fellows written here, it sometimes seems as if I was again a student, with no care but that of preparing my recitations for the next day. But enough of that; let us get to the inside. Open it anywhere—familiar names are on every page.

"'George H. Adams, January 15, 1846.' He was a fine fellow, son of a widow living in the town. He worked his way through college, and had a hard time of it, but he succeeded, and is now a successful business man in the southern part of the State.

"'Louis M. Huntingdon, March 3, 1847.' I never knew him very well, for he came to my room but once. He was a handsome, fascinating fellow, always a favorite in society because of his easy, graceful manners and his fine voice. I have often wondered what has become of him, but I have never been able to find him out, as I lost sight of him very soon after we graduated.

"'Leonard Meredith, February 26, 1846.' That name deserves more than a passing notice; his life and mine have been most strongly linked together.

"In the same building with myself, in fact directly over my head, there roomed a young man whom I had seen in the recitations and in the halls of our building. He was called Meredith by the instructors, and that was all I knew of him. However, I liked his looks, and determined to know more of him. So one evening I went to his room, under the pretext of borrowing something; he received me in a most cordial manner, and readily loaned me what I asked. We easily dropped into conversation, and he was so entertaining that I remained an hour or so. Whenever I spoke, I noticed that he kept his eyes fixed upon my face—large, deep brown eyes, with an earnest, eager look in them. Indeed, his whole face expressed an earnestness and determination which won me completely. I told him that I roomed right under him, and asked him to stop in any time when he was going by.

"After waiting for him a month, I determined to try again. I was received in the same cordial manner as before, and when I asked him why he had not been to see me, he frankly confessed that he was afraid of meeting a crowd of fellows there, which he always avoided, if possible. I talked with my other classmates about him, and they all said that they had had an experience very similar to mine.

"I had also noticed that Meredith, although quite talkative when I was with him alone, became suddenly very quiet if another person joined us. I attributed this peculiarity to diffidence, but I soon found that I was most completely mistaken, for Leonard was always at his ease, and although by no means forward he could not be called diffident.

"The more I knew and saw of Leonard Meredith the more I liked him, and finally, on February 26, 1846, he came to my room and wrote his name there in my 'register.' From that time we became better acquainted, and he used to come to my room often when he knew that I was alone. On one of the evenings when he was with me he told me the reason why he shunned general society. I had never suspected it, nor would you, had you known him. He told me that he was almost totally deaf. I could hardly believe him. His voice was as perfectly modulated as yours or mine, and then I had been talking with him more or less for a whole year, and had never once suspected his infirmity. Lip-reading was not so common then as it is now, and so I was the more completely astonished when he told me that he could understand what a person said by watching the movements of their lips. If there were two or three in the company, he was unable to look quickly enough from one person to another to see what he said. This explained his rather peculiar conduct.

"After Leonard had told me of his infirmity our friendship grew stronger, and we gradually became almost inseparable. Our walks were always taken together, and during one of them, on a beautiful spring afternoon he entrusted to me another secret.

"In one part of the house, he told me, there lived a brother and sister, who were orphans, and these were the persons whom he visited. The brother was an invalid, and it was probable that he would never recover. The sister, Margaret Wadsworth, was most devoted to him, taking entire charge of him. She was accustomed to read to her brother a great deal, and it was in this way that Leonard had been able to assist her. All this was mere preface to Leonard's secret, and by this time I had guessed that he was in love with Miss Wadsworth. It was so indeed, and they were engaged, but with no immediate prospect of being married, although Leonard wished it as soon as he graduated; but Margaret was not willing that he should encumber himself, at the beginning of his career, with the care of her invalid brother, who demanded also all her time and attention. I saw that Leonard was in great earnest, and, although he longed to claim Margaret as his wife, his love for her would not allow him to urge anything against her wishes.

"In a few days after our confidential talk Leonard asked me if I would call with him upon Miss Wadsworth and her brother. I was very much pleased that he should show that attention, and I eagerly accepted.

"Leonard led the way to a little cottage in a retired part of the village, where the brother and sister lived. They occupied only a part of the house, as their means would not allow them to do more, and Margaret wished to have somebody else in the house in case she had need to call any one. Leonard gave a couple of little raps on the door, and soon we heard some one running lightly down stairs to let us in. Margaret Wadsworth opened the door herself, and Leonard introduced me as 'My friend, Will Bennett, of whom you have heard me speak so often.' By the manner in which Miss Wadsworth gave me her hand, I knew I was welcome, and her eyes told me that any friend of Leonard's had a claim upon her friendship also.

"She led the way upstairs to their little sitting-room. We paused a moment in the doorway, and I recall exactly how the room looked to me then, with the marks of Margaret's graceful and artistic nature displayed everywhere. A dark, modest carpet covered the floor, a wood fire burned on the hearth, and on a low, broad couch, by a curtained window lay the invalid. By his side was a small table with an open book, face downward, as if some one had just ceased reading, and a lamp with a crimson shade, which shed a soft, subdued light through the room. Between two of the windows stood a low bookcase, and among the knicknacks upon the top was a vase of flowers, which I immediately knew must have come from Leonard.

"As we entered the room, Margaret went to the lounge to arrange her brother's pillow and to tell him that we had come. As she walked across the room I had an opportunity to look at her more minutely. The way she had of arranging her brother's pillow and of speaking to him showed at once what a gentle, beautiful disposition she had. Her large gray eyes were full of affection, as she said in a low, sweet voice, 'Albert, Leonard has come and has brought his friend, Mr. Bennett. Would you not like to have the lounge moved a little, so you can see them?' Albert did not speak, but smiled consent; a sweet, patient smile, and so much like his sister's.

"As we were saying good night I asked Albert if I might come and read to him when Leonard could not. His face lighted up with the smile, as he said he never got tired listening to his favorite authors. I used to go frequently after that, when Leonard was busy, to read to the invalid. It became one of my greatest pleasures, and I thought it was entirely my desire to do good, but I now know that a more selfish motive influenced me somewhat.

"Leonard's love for Margaret was as sincere and pure as her's was for him. They were most devoted to each other, but with none of that sickly sentimentality which you so often see nowadays.

"Time went on, and with it our friendship increased. We formed a very happy quartette in the little sitting-room at Wadsworth's. I generally left Leonard and Margaret together, while I devoted myself to Albert. He was no better, but bore up under his affliction with great fortitude, and set an example of self control to me particularly, who was to need it so sorely.

"At last the spring of '49 came, and we were making preparations to graduate. Leonard was to leave for California. For the last few months his health had been failing, and the physicians told him that an entire change of climate with some active out-door work was necessary for his complete recovery. He was unwilling to leave Margaret, but she urged it so strongly, and I also advised it, that he finally consented. California seemed the place for him; the gold excitement was at its height, and he hoped that while seeking for his health he might also find his fortune.

"I went to the nearest city to read law, but always managed to see Margaret once or twice a week, for Leonark's sake, I said to myself.

"We received one letter from him, mailed at the isthmus. He said that the sea voyage had done him much good, and he felt almost inclined to return. What a difference it would have made in my life if he had!

"The damp chilly days of October had come. We had not yet heard of Leonard's arrival, and we naturally felt a little anxious, but the uncertainty of the mails at that time would have accounted for the delay. The change in the weather began to tell upon Albert; he grew weaker, and no longer took the same interest in the books which we read to him. I told Margaret, one day, that I feared her brother's end was near. I found her prepared for it; indeed, she had realized it, but had not the courage to speak of it. Poor girl, he had been a care to her all her life yet, when she was called to part with him, it seemed almost impossible to give him up.

"By the first of November Albert left us. After the last duties of love were performed, I took Margaret back to her little home. In as gentle a manner as I could, I asked her what her wishes were and how I could aid her. She said that she would wait for a letter from Leonard to see what were his prospects. If she could go to him she would, but if that were impossible she should look for some work to do until his return. Her little fortune had been almost exhausted by her brother's long illness, and by the necessarily heavy expenses at the last. On that account she felt obliged to do something for her own support, but she had enough money left to take her to California if that seemed the best course.

"I admired her courage, brave girl. There she was, all alone in the world, with no one but her betrothed who was three thousand miles away. I admired her courage, but I loved her myself. It was the first time I had admitted it to myself, although I had recognized its influence.

"I felt it necessary that one of us should go away, because I was doing Leonard an injustice, since I could not longer treat Margaret as a friend. I thought this all over on my way back to the city, and resolved to go abroad and study, if Margaret did not go to California.

"Little did I know that my course was all marked out for me, as soon as I could get to my rooms. There I found on my table a small package and an envelope addressed to me in a strange handwriting. Inside were two letters, one from Leonard, and the other in the same handwriting in which the envelope was directed. There was but a word from Leonard and as I read it my heart stood still. 'I entrust Margaret to your care.' The writing was Leonard's but so changed; it looked as if it had been written with the greatest effort. I was so overcome by reading these few words that I forgot all about the other letter. Why should Leonard entrust Margaret to me? Was he dead, and she free? The thought flashed through my mind like lightning. I eagerly seized the other letter and read it at a glance. Leonard was dead, and his death caused by his infirmity without doubt. It was as I feared. Feared, when Margaret was free, and I could rightly sue for her hand. I was completely overpowered by the contradiction of feelings in my breast. My grief for my dearest friend's death was in strong conflict with my own selfish feelings that Margaret was mine—mine if I could win her.

"I took up the letter again and read it carefully. It was written by a friendly miner who had been with Leonard at the time of his death. He had gone to the hydraulic mines to try his fortune there. A morning or two after he arrived he was working under a projecting mass of earth and rock which had been loosened by the water. The other miners saw this mass tremble, and called to Leonard to run from under it; but, alas, he could not hear them—he was deaf. The earth and rocks came down with a crash, and partially buried him; but he was rescued while life still remained, and taken to a neighboring house, where everything was done for him that was possible. But all in vain, for he died within the next few hours of some internal injury. However, he was conscious to the last, and wrote these few words, entrusting to me what was dearest to him on earth, and he also requested that the little gold dust which he had found should be sent to me, the result of his first and last diggings.

"I learned all this from the miner's letter. It was written in strange language, and still stranger spelling, but under the rough exterior you could see that there was one of the kindest of hearts, always ready to aid a fellow-being in distress.

"Leonard's friends in the little mining town sent the gold with the letters to San Francisco, where they were given in charge of a merchant on his way East, who brought them to me.

"After reading the letters, I sat in thought for a long time. At the end of that time, let me say it to my credit, I thought only of Margaret's deep sorrow and my great loss in the death of Leonard Meredith.

"The next day I went to her. How was I to break the news without breaking her heart? She had just lost her brother, and now to lose her lover was indeed very hard.

"This was the severest trial I had ever been through, and when I told Margaret the burden seemed more than she could bear. The hope of seeing Leonard had carried her through her brother's death, but now no hope was left, and she was alone.

"I was resolved that she should no longer remain in the little college town, where everything reminded her of her brother and Leonard. I urged her to move into the city, and she consented, because she thought she would be in a better position to get work.

"How I longed to tell her that there was no need of her working!

"Through the influence of friends, Margaret was soon offered the position of governess in a family going abroad for three years. She consulted me without accepting the place, and I advised her to go, by all means. I was loath to have her go away, but what better thing was there for her than a change of scene?

"I continued in my law studies, was admitted to the bar, and practicing for myself when the three years appointed for Margaret's absence had passed.

"In the meantime I heard from her often. She wrote in a bright, chatty way, which showed that she was improving both in health and spirits. In my letters to her I tried to write as a friend, but I know that my love showed itself in spite of me. Bye-and-bye I fancied there was a change in her letters. I was unable to tell whether this change meant that she was offended at the love which I could not conceal, or, what I scarcely dared hope, that she was learning to love me.

"I met her at the dock as she landed, and hardly knew the Margaret Wadsworth of old. The lines of care had gone from her face, and, although she was three years older than when I saw her last, she looked as much younger.

"I will not burden you further with how I wooed and won her, but if you will notice the wedding-ring on my wife's hand, the only jewelry she wears, you will see that it has a richer, deeper color than ordinary rings, because it was made out of his first and last diggings."

### Law in the Wild West.

A Carson City paper reports the following lively law proceedings: Yesterday afternoon a young man came into Justice Carey's court-room, with the rim of his hat drawn down over his eyes, and remarked: "Do you know me?" "I think," replied the Court, meekly, "that you are the chap that I sentenced for stealing about a year ago." "That's just the hairpin I am," replied the other, "and there's $20 for my fine." "But you served your time in jail," said the Judge, "and owe no fine." "That's all right, old boy; but I'm about to commit an assault and battery, and I guess I'll settle now. You're the man that I propose to lick." "Oh, that's it!" rejoined the Court, pocketing the coin; "then you can start in, and we'll call it square." The young man advanced to the Court, and let out his left. The Judge ducked his head, and, rising up, lifted the intruder in the eye with a righ hander and sent him over against the wall. In a moment the Court was climbing all over the man, and in about three minutes his face was hardly recognizable. The man begged the Court to let up, which he finally did. As the fellow was about to go out, Carey went after him with: "See here, young man; I don't think the fighting you did ought to be assessed at any more than two-fifty—here's seventeen dollars and a half in change. I ain't charging you anything for fighting, but just for my time. Next time I won't charge you a cent." The rough took the change and the next train for Virginia City.

As the conductor was bustling through a car on the New York and New England Railroad, a stalwart fellow, with an ear on him like a new kind of Japanese puzzle, rose suddenly to his feet, seized the conductor's right hand between his horny palms, and shook and squeezed it so long that the conductor will carry the mark of a ticket punch to his grave. "Great horned spoons," he bellowed, "what a lovely idea! Say, did you get it up? How did you happen to think of it?" "Think of what!" demanded the conductor, trying to break up his jellied hand into fingers again. "Why this idea of going through to Bosting without change. Why, I was walking about, wondering how I could get to Bosting, when I read the sign, "Through to Bosting without change." That's me, said I. I havn't any change, or bills either, and here I am buzzing along toward Bosting as slick as goose greese, without a darned cent of change in my pocket. Works like a charm, don't it?"

Raised Milton Muffins.—One quart milk, a little salt, two spoonfuls yeast, two eggs, piece of butter size of an egg, melted in the milk, which must be warmed; make in the morning and raise until night, or vice versa; eggs to be put in just before cooking; flour; bake in rings in a spider over a slow fire; split and butter before sending to table.

### Starting a Paper.

#### How it was Done in California.

It was nearly twenty years ago when Dan De Quile and Mark Twain attempted to start a paper in Mendocina county. They took the type and material of their recently defunct newspaper establishment in San Francisco, and loading the stuff on a big wagon, struck out into the country to retrieve their fortune. They packed their type just as it stood in the forms, tied up the articles with stout cords well known to printers, and packing them closely in boxes, vowed to establish a newspaper somewhere, which would be the leading exponent of politics and history on the Pacific Coast. Had not an unfortunate circumstance taken place it is evident that the newspaper which they contemplated founding would have been alive today. Their journey over the mountains was utterly uneventful until they reached Simpson's Station, a spot well known to old travelers on that route. Here they met a party of emigrants making for Lower California, and the latter had with them a small mountain howitzer, which they brought with them across the plain.

Twain took a great fancy to this gun, and offered $50 for it with two kegs of powder. The emigrants were glad enough to part with it, as they concluded the time for its use was passed. Dan thought the purchase of artillery and military supplies was a reckless piece of extravagance, and said as much, but Mark replied:

"When we start our paper we must fire a salute. A newspaper office with artillery has a big bulge on the business. No well-regulated office in California should be without a howitzer. If a man comes in for a retraction, we can blow him to the next world with a 'puff,' as it were. The howitzer goes."

This silenced the argument, and the next day the two journalists took the road with the printing outfit and artillery.

The next night they camped in a mountain ravine, fifteen miles from Simpsons, and, after building the usual camp fire, fell asleep. About eleven o'clock the horses wakened them by prancing about, and the two journalists were led to the conclusion that a party of Indians were making arrangements for a night attack. In the clear moonlight human forms could be distinguished half a mile away, at the foot of the ravine. The idea of encountering Indians had never entered the heads of the two fortune-seekers, and they had no arms. Suddenly Twain brightened up, remarking:

"The howitzer!"

"We've got nothing but powder," said Dan.

"Well, powder'll scare 'em; and we'll load 'er up."

The piece was immediately loaded with a good big charge, and the two men felt quite certain that the Indians, hearing the roar of the gun, would beat an unconditional retreat. The piece was hurriedly loaded and placed in position, when about forty of the redskins came charging up the ravine.

Twain seized a brand from the camp fire and was about to lay it on the touch hole, when Dan yelled to hold on! and rammed something into the mouth of the piece and then said:

"Turn 'er loose."

The roar of the howitzer echoed through the lonely forest, and the savages, with frantic cries of pain, reeled down the ravine in deep confusion.

"What in h—l did you put in?" asked Twain.

"A column of solid nonpareil and a couple sticks of your spring poetry."

"The poetry did the business, Dan. Get one of your geological articles ready for the next charge, and I guess it'll let the red devils out of the present campaign.

The savages again advanced. Mark attended to the powder and Dan assorted the shot, so to speak.

"Jeems Pipes" song—"My Mountain Home."

"Good for three Indians—sock 'er in!"

An acrostic by John B. Ridge, in long primer.

"It'll paralyze them."

"Frank Pixley on the Constitution"—half a column of leaded brevier.

"If it hits them the day is won."

Your leader on "Law and Order."

"Save it as a last resort."

Dan pulled the type out of the boxes, and stuffed column after column in the howitzer's mouth as the savages came charging on. Another round from the gun and the redskins rolled over like boulders swept away by a mountain cloud burst. Mark, in an ecstacy of delight, pulled an American flag out of his effects, nailed it to the tailboard of the wagon, and was about to make a speech, when the dusky figures of the foes were once more seen moving to the attack.

The piece was once more loaded, and this time with a double charge. Mark's leader on "Law and Order," the puff of an auction house, by Fred McCrellish, "as a sickner," Dan said; Frank Gross's verses on "The Rebel Yell;" an agricultural article by Sam Shingle, showing the chemical properties of corn juice as an educational lever; a maiden poetical effort by Olive Harper, and some verses by Colonel Ceremony, and Frank Soule completed the load.

That poetry reaching 'em first will throw 'em into confusion, and my editorial coming on the heels of the rest will result in a last demoralization. It will be like the last cavalry charge of the French troopers at the battle of Austerleitz.

For the third and last time the faithful howitzer belched its typographical compliments to the advancing foe. The havoc was terrible. There was a wild yell from a score of savages, and then the low groans of the dying floated up the ravine on the gentle wind. The two men walked over the field of slaughter and counted fifty-six aboriginals lying in heaps. The bodies were horribly mutilated with nonpareil, bourgeois, "caps," misery dashes and assorted pi.

"My leader cooked that man's goose," said Mark, pointing to a savage hanging over the limb of a cedar.

"My geological article did the business for him," rejoined Dan, nodding carelessly at an Indian, whose head was lying twenty yards away.

"The pen is mightier than the sword."

"You bet. Hurrah for Foust and Gottenberg!"

"Is there any type left?"

"Not a pound."

Ten days later the two journalistic tramps reached Virginia City, weary, discouraged and footsore, and secured places on the *Enterprise*.

A few days ago Dan received the following from his former partner:

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, '80.

*Dear Dan:* I send you the congratulations of the New Year. Do you recollect the time we exterminated the tribe of unlettered (?) savages in Mendocino county. If you can spare the time, I wish you would make a pilgrimage to that historic spot, gather the ghostly relics together, and plant a tablet (not too expensive, at your own expense) to the memory of the departed. Have a shooting-stick lying across a long bow, with our own monogram and a coat of arms entwined, and some appropriate epitaph carved on the stone. An extract from Carl Shurz's views on the "Peace Policy" might do. Inclosed is $1.50 for your incidental expenses. You can dead head traveling expenses.

Yours, MARK TWAIN.

P. S.—Send me a thigh-bone of the fallen chief by next express. M. T.

Dan will attend to the matter in the spring. The old howitzer used on the occasion is still in his possession. —*Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

### Political Conventions.

Calls have been issued for national and state political conventions at the times and places here mentioned:

Wednesday, March 24.—Texas Republican, in Austin; New York Greenback, in Albany.

Wednesday, March 31.—Kansas Republican, in Topeka; Nebraska Democratic, in Columbus.

Wednesday, April 7.—Connecticut Republican, in New Haven; Iowa Democratic, in Burlington.

Monday, April 12.—Louisiana Democratic, in New Orleans.

Wednesday, April 14.—Kentucky Republican, in Louisville; Iowa Republican, in Des Moines; Missouri Republican, in Sedalia.

Thursday, April 15.—Massachusetts Republican, in Worcester

Tuesday, April 20.—Texas Democratic, in Galveston.

Wednesday, April 21.—Virginia Republican, in Staunton; Georgia Republican, in Atlanta; Oregon Republican, in Portland.

Wednesday, April 28.—Ohio Republican, in Columbus; South Carolina Republican, in Columbia; Arkansas Republican, in Little Rock.

Wednesday, May 5.—Tennessee Republican, in Nashville; Wisconsin Republican, in Madison; Mississippi Republican, in Jackson; North Carolina Greenback, in Greensboro.

Thursday, May 6.—New Jersey Republican, in Trenton; New Hampshire Republican, in Concord; Maryland Republican, in Fredrick; Ohio Democratic, in Columbus.

Tuesday, May 11.—Nevada Republican, in Austin.

Wednesday, May 12.—West Virginia Republican, in Wheeling; Michigan Republican, in Detroit; Florida Republican, in Gainesville; Wisconsin Democratic, in Madison.

Wednesday, May 19.—Illinois Republican, in Springfield; Virginia Conservative, in Richmond.

Thursday, May 20.—Alabama Republican, in Selma; New Jersey Democratic, in Trenton.

Wednesday, May 26.—Kansas Democratic, in Topeka.

Tuesday, June 1.—South Carolina Democratic, in Columbia.

Wednesday, June 2.—Republican National in Chicago, Ill.; Alabama Democratic, in Montgomery; Mississippi Democratic, in Jackson; Arkansas Democratic, in Little Rock.

Thursday, June 3.—Working Men's National Convention, in Chicago, Ill., (Kearney.)

Tuesday, June 8.—Tennessee Democratic, in Nashville.

Wednesday, June 9.—National Greenback-Labor National, in Chicago, Ill.; Indiana Democratic, in Indianapolis.

Thursday, June 17.—National Prohibition, in Columbus, Ohio; Indiana Republican, in Indianapolis, (state officers;) North Carolina Democratic, in Raleigh; Kentucky Democratic, in Lexington.

Tuesday, June 22.—Democratic National, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wednesday, July 7.—North Carolina Republican, Raleigh, (state officers.)

Wednesday, July 28.—West Virginia Democratic, in Martinsburg, state officers.

Tuesday, August 10.—Tennessee Democratic, in Nashville, (candidate for Governor.)

The following suggestion is worthy the consideration of parents: "Nervousness with a child is almost always a matter of the stomach. A crust of bread will usually put an end to the most obstinate nervousness. Children, for this reason, should never be allowed to go to a bed, after a fit of crying, with an empty stomach. A bit of bread and jelly, or a cup of custard, will bring back smiles and happiness when all the moral law fails, and for the soundest of reasons."

### Book Store.

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

*Books,*
*Fancy Goods,*
*Photograph Albums,*
*Stationery*
*Pocketbooks,*
*Gold Pens,*

*Wall Paper,*
*Umbrellas,*
*Window Shadows and Fixtures,*
*Toilet Sets*
*Fancy Chinaware*
*Japanese Goods,*

*Toys, Toys,*
*Cigars, Etc., Etc.*

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY T WNSHIP IN THE COUNTY

*DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS*

11-6

### Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in rooms formerly occupied by the late W. P. Wilson. ja4'7t-tf

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law,
office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law,
office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law,
v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Offices in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-tf

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first door south of Lyon's new store. 5 17-1y

J. H. VOSBURG, Attorney-At-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Office in room formerly occupied by D. S. Keller, Esq., High street. 12-12-1y

### Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't..... J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

### Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

DR. J. D. GEISSINGER,

DENTIST.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, including the treatment of diseases of the mouth.

Office: Second floor, Furst's building, North side of Court House. 10-31-tf

### Tinware.

*What's in a Name?*

E. A. SMITH,

TINSMITH.

-ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.-

BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

*My Work Is All Warranted!*

LIGHTNING RODS

Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE.

Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware Depot. First National Bank Block. 13-13-1y

### Medical.

BENSONS CAPCINE | CAPCINE | POROUS PLASTER

BACK ACHE IS AT ONCE CURED BY

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS.

IT IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

*Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that Physicians say they are in every way superior to the ordinary slow-acting Porous Plasters used for this purpose.*

13-4t

### Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

Wilson, McFarlane & Co.,

Hardware Merchants.

### Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can always be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

A FULL LINE OF FINE

*CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS,*

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.

CHIGAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.

Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

*JOHN W. STUART,*

STATE COLLEGE, PA

### Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired in short notice. 7-8-tf

### Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y



(View of a Steel Calk from a Steel-Center Self-Sharpening Shoe, after having been worn all winter.)

Patent Steel-Center Self-Sharpening

HORSE AND MULE SHOES

A sample set will be sent to any address (except in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin) on receipt of $1. Prices by keg on application. The advantage of the Steel-Center Self-Sharpening Shoe is that the calk is always sharp. A thin plate of steel is rolled inside of the soft iron bar from which the Shoe is made. The soft iron in the calk partly wears away, leaving the sharp steel center, as shown in the cut. Address

SHOENBERGER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steel-Center Toe Calks also for sale

### Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Nov. 9, 1879:

*WESTWARD.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia | | 11 55 p m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 4 25 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 8 35 a m |
| " " Jersey Shore | | 9 07 a m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 9 40 a m |
| " " Renovo | | 11 00 a m |
| " arr at Erie | | 7 45 p m |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia | | 8 00 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 11 25 a m |
| " " Williamsport | | 2 25 p m |
| " " Lock Haven | | 3 50 p m |
| Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at | | 5 05 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia | | 11 50 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | | 3 35 p m |
| " " Williamsport | | 7 25 p m |
| " arr at Lock Haven | | 8 40 p m |

*EASTWARD.*

| | |
|---|---|
| PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven | 7 00 a m |
| " " Jersey Shore | 7 33 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 8 15 a m |
| arr at Harrisburg | 12 05 a m |
| " Philadelphia | 3 40 p m |
| DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven | 11 20 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 12 40 p m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | 4 10 p m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 20 p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo | 8 40 p m |
| " " Lock Haven | 9 50 p m |
| " " Williamsport | 11 10 p m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | 2 45 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 00 a m |
| FAST LINE leaves Williamsport | 12 35 a m |
| " arr at Harrisburg | 3 50 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 40 a m |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R.R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

| *WESTWARD.* | Exp. A. M. | Mail P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Lock Haven | 5 25 | 3 25 |
| Flemington | 5 29 | 3 30 |
| Mill Hall | 5 33 | 3 33 |
| Beech Creek | 5 46 | 3 47 |
| Eagleville | 5 50 | 3 51 |
| Howard | 6 00 | 4 00 |
| Mount Eagle | 6 08 | 4 10 |
| Curtin | 6 13 | 4 16 |
| Milesburg | 6 23 | 4 25 |
| Bellefonte | 6 43 | 4 35 |
| Milesburg | 6 43 | 4 45 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 6 48 | 4 48 |
| Unionville | 6 58 | 4 58 |
| Julian | 7 09 | 5 10 |
| Martha | 7 18 | 5 21 |
| Port Matilda | 7 26 | 5 31 |
| Hannah | 7 34 | 5 40 |
| Fowler | 7 40 | 5 46 |
| Bald Eagle | 7 48 | 5 53 |
| Vail | 7 53 | 5 58 |
| East Tyrone | 7 58 | 6 03 |
| Arriv at Tyrone | 8 05 | 6 10 |
| *EASTWARD.* | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Tyrone | 7 08 | 8 30 |
| East Tyrone | 7 15 | 8 37 |
| Vail | 7 19 | 8 42 |
| Bald Eagle | 7 23 | 8 47 |
| Fowler | 8 54 | 7 20 |
| Hannah | 7 36 | 9 02 |
| Port Matilda | 7 44 | 9 11 |
| Martha | 7 52 | 9 20 |
| Julian | 8 01 | 9 30 |
| Unionville | 8 11 | 9 42 |
| Snow Shoe Int | 8 21 | 9 51 |
| Milesburg | 8 24 | 9 55 |
| Bellefonte | 8 32 | 10 03 |
| Milesburg | 8 45 | 10 15 |
| Curtin | 8 55 | 10 25 |
| Mount Eagle | 9 00 | 10 30 |
| Howard | 9 08 | 10 40 |
| Eagleville | 9 18 | 10 52 |
| Beech Creek | 9 22 | 10 57 |
| Mill Hall | 9 34 | 11 10 |
| Flemington | 9 37 | 11 14 |
| Arrive at Lock Haven | 9 42 | 11 18 |

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

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WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

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WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

### Miscellaneous.

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Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

*ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.*

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best he market affords 251y

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*PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS.*

GRAINING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PAPER-HANGING,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

KALSOMINING.

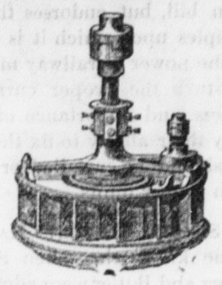
Paint Shop and Office in Second Story of

McCLAIN'S BLOCK, op. BUSH HOUSE,

1-16-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

### Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



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ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

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ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

### New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

PRICE WITHIN THE REACH OF all. The full and complete Lectures of

COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

No. 1. "The Mistakes of Moses."
No. 2. "Skulls."
No. 3. "Ghosts."
No. 4. "Hell."
No. 5. "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child."
No. 12. "Col. R. G. Ingersoll's Vindication of Thos. Paine," lecture held at Chicago, January 29, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS EACH.

COLONEL INGERSOLL AND HIS CHICAGO CRITICS. A Lecture by the Rev. James K. Applebee. Price 15 cents.

FULL REPORT OF THE GRAND RE-UNION of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War, held at Chicago, Nov. 12 to 15, 1879, including all speeches, and those of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Col. Wm. F. Vilas, Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain's Speech on Babies.) Price 25 cents.

LIFE AND TRIP AROUND THE WORLD of General Grant. Price 15 cents.

THE LAST SPEECH OF SENATOR ZACH. Chandler, and Biographical Sketch, with large portrait of Mr. Chandler on cover page. Price 5 cents.

Any of the above sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address,

L. W. BLAISDELL,

2-7-2t 101 Randolph street, Chicago, Ills.

$10,000 Insurance FOR 36 CENTS.

On Life and Property

$10,000 will be paid to any person who can Explode a Lamp fitted with our Safety Attachment.

Mailed free for 25 cents. Four for $1.

Agents wanted. Male or Female.

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Salesroom, 13 West Broadway, New York City 12-7-4t

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that my wife, Sarah, having left my bed and board, all persons are warned not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting. 7-3t

WILLIAM HASSARD.
Julian, Centre Co., Pa.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

### Miscellaneous.

*Iron City College*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Exclusively devoted to the practical education of young and middle-aged men for active business life. School always in session. Students can enter at any time. Send for circular. 11-47-12t J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free to prove your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 19 21 1y

Home For Sale!

—:o:—

The subscriber offers at private sale his

Desirable Residence,

situated in Spring township, about 400 yards from the borough line of Bellefonte. The property consists of

THREE LOTS,

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is erected an excellent two-storied

Frame Plank House,

twenty-five by thirty-two feet; size of parlo 12x23 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x15; kitchen (attached), 16x16; hall, 6x15; four sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with two Terraces, an Arbor, Choice Shrubbery, Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN,

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.

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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

On 30 Days Trial

We will send our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis or any diseases of the liver or kidneys, and many other diseases. A *cure cure* guaranteed or *no pay*. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. 9 41

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PHILA. LITH. CARD CO.,
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LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smaltzer, Lattimers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

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ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,

Paris, 1878

AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876,

As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1836.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.

STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

# Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

**EDWARD T. TUTEN.**

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

*RATES OF ADVERTISING:*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

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| 1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e) | $ 5 00 | $ 8 00 | $ 12 00 |
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| Half column | 20 00 | 35 00 | 55 00 |
| One column | 35 00 | 55 00 | 125 00 |

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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*JOB DEPARTMENT.*

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.


### Republican County Executive Committee for 1880.

| *District.* | *Names.* | *P. O. Address* |
|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte, N.W. | David M. Glenn | Bellefonte |
| do S.W. | H. H. Benner | Bellefonte |
| do W.W. | Wm. Shortlidge | Bellefonte |
| Howard boro | Joseph Royer | Howard |
| Milesburg boro | Lyman T Eddy | Milesburg |
| Millheim do | A O Deininger | Millheim |
| Philipsbu'g do | Capt Harry Simler | Phil'burg |
| Unionville do | Dr E A Russell | Fleming |
| Benner twp | John P Seibert | Bellefonte |
| Boggs twp | Capt Austin Curtin | Roland |
| Burnside twp | Wm Stewart Jr | Moshannon |
| College twp | David Dale | Lemont |
| Curtin twp | Warren S Lucas | Howard |
| Ferguson O P | Cyrus Goss | Pine Grove Mills |
| Ferguson N P | Dan'l M Clemson | Rock Sprg's |
| Gregg twp | Robt H Duncan | Spring Mills |
| Huston twp | Ira F Davis | Julian Furnace |
| Howard twp | D B Fletcher | Howard |
| Harris twp | Geo B Jack | Boalsburg |
| Half Moon twp | Harry C Love | Loveville |
| Haines twp | Dr P T Musser | Aaronsburg |
| Liberty twp | D B Kunes | Blanchard |
| Miles twp | Reuben Grimm | Maddisonburg |
| Marion twp | Capt S H Bennison | Walker |
| Penn twp | David Kimport | Millheim |
| Patton twp | Wm I. Furst | Buffalo Run |
| Potter O P | Jas C Boal | Centre Hall |
| Potter N P | W J Thompson | Potters Mills |
| Rush twp | John A Mull | Philipsburg |
| Snow Shoe twp | C P Stoneroad | Snow Shoe |
| Spring twp | A J Swartz | Pleasant Gap |
| Taylor twp | D G Ganoe | Fowler |
| Union twp | B W Shipley | Fleming |
| Walker twp | Philip Walter | Nittany |
| Worth twp | Thomas Weston | Port Matilda |

JOHN I. RANKIN, Chairman.

H. H. BENNER, } Secretaries.
CLAUDE COOK, }

A PARTY of one hundred colored men, with about fifty thousand dollars, left Cincinnati last weeek for Liberia.

ILLINOIS journalists are poking fun at the Palmer boom. This will give David Davis a chance to snicker once or twice.

MOST of the piano manufacturers of New York have yielded to the demands of their employes for an increase of wages.

IF Tilden is anxious for the nomination he should send his friend Garcelon to Cincinnati as a delegate. He might steal the whole convention.

HERE is the situation, in regard to Tilden, in a nutshell: He will stay in the field just as long as Gen. Grant does. This can be relied upon.

IT is one of the plainest indications of current politics that the Democrats base their only hope of success this year on the possibility of a Republican blunder at Chicago.

OUT in Wisconsin they tar and feather chaps who violate the seventh commandment. It's mighty lucky for Ben Hill that he doesn't reside in that locality.

MORE room, says an exchange, is wanted for the Davis and Palmer booms. They have more room now in Illinois than they can occupy. Neither one of these booms will ever get outside of that State.

THE National Republican Anti-Third Term Executive Committee has issued a call for a national mass convention, to assemble at St. Louis, May 6th, to protest against a third term.

WE return thanks to Hon. F. B. Gowen, counsel for Commonwealth, for a copy of pamphlet containing his able argument before the Dauphin county court in the case of Emile J. Petroff, recently convicted of corrupt solicitation.

IF TILDEN thinks John Kelley does not mean to oppose him let him gaze upon the latter's countenance for about ten seconds. Then he will see the necessity of opening both heads and the bung-hole of that "bar'l.' Kelley's face, so it is reported, shows unmistakable signs of a coming eruption.

SENATOR CAMERON introduced a resolution in the Senate authorizing the appointment of a commission of nine proper persons to make inquiry into railroad discrimination. Mr. Cameron does not concur in the Regan bill, but endorses the main principles upon which it is based—that the power of railway managers to disturb the proper currents of business and importance of localities by their ability to fix their own rates should be curtailed or placed within proper limits.

EX-SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS says he knows that when Senators Kellogg and Butler were admitted to the Senate, in 1877, it was the distinct agreement between the two parties that both men should remain undisturbed till the end of their terms, the question of their titles to be accepted as adjudicated. He calls Hill's action, therefore, an unwarranted breach of faith, and believes it is so considered by several Democratic Senators. But when did a "breach of faith" ever bother a Democrat when he saw a partisan advantage to be gained by it?

THE completeness with which the Hale investigating committee has exposed the Maine election conspiracy is evidenced by the report of the Fusion minority of that committee. No attempt is made to controvert any of the facts elicited, while it is admitted that irregularities have been proved and that ex-Governor Garcelon failed to explain testimony that needed explanation. After regretting that the members of the executive council, with the exception of Mr. Moody, "have not seen fit to appear and explain the irregularities which seem to exist," the report concludes as follows: "The evidence being uncontradicted, the undersigned cannot make a denial of the facts proved by it, and can only withhold their assent to the conclusions arrived by the majority of the committee."

IT having been reported that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll had declared for Grant in preference to Blaine, that gentleman makes the following statement: "I was asked how I thought Illinois would go, and I replied that I thought for Grant. I did not say 'this was going to be a soldier's year,' and that 'Grant fills the popular eye in that character.' Illinois is Grant's home, and I have taken it for granted that he would carry that State. He may carry Illinois without being nominated, but he certainly will not be nominated without Illinois. Whom I am for for President will depend on what is done by the party at Chicago. With me there are much graver questions than the name of the candidate. I am waiting to see what position the party takes. As between Grant and Blaine, my personal preference has always been for Blaine."

NOT a single State has thus far followed the example of Pennsylvania and New York in the matter of sending a Grant delegation, tied up by a unit rule, to Chicago. So the effort to give the third-term boom a start which would sweep the country and overawe all opposition has vanished into thin air. Instead of leading in the preliminary canvass for the Presidency, these great Commonwealths have thrown away the influence which their position naturally gave them, and are likely to follow in the wake of some of the smaller States. The early meeting of the New York and Pennsylvania Conventions demonstrated beyond a doubt that there was no such popular demand for Grant as was claimed, and his boom has steadily declined since. The Republican party persistently refuses to enthuse or work itself into a partnership over his candidacy. It is probable that the third-term movement would have been stronger to-day had these conventions met later. Then its strength would have still remained an uncertain quantity, and its weakness would not have been patent to every one, as it is now. The one fact which the selection of delegates so far has made evident, is that the people propose to have a say in the canvass, and that any endeavor to "fix things" without their consent is destined to prove a lamentable failure.

The New York *Herald* says we may expect a great flood of immigration within the next two years. The famine in Ireland, like the famine of 1847, will give a mighty impulse to emigration, and the war clouds which loom over Continental Europe will swell the tide. In countries where all the young men are liable to be conscripted into military service, the vast preparations for war will create a strong disposition to emigrate to a peaceful and prosperous country like America.

### ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—A fine lot of men's slippers at L. Doll's.

—Valentines will buy wheat at their store.

—If you want a good, reliable shoe, go to Louis Doll's.

—The trouting season begins to-morrow, the 1st day of April.

—If you can't be suited anywhere in boots and shoes, go to L. Doll's at once.

—Mr. Jacob K. Rider, one of Ferguson's thrifty farmers, paid us a brief visit on Friday.

—A professional rat-catcher has been doing Altoona. Lots of game down this way for him.

—Lindsey's cigar stand, located on High street, over the race, is closed up and advertised for sale.

—There were lots of farmers in town on Saturday with produce, and the strolling cattle had a feast.

—Sunday was not a very pleasant or inviting day to be out, but it being Easter Sunday the churches were well attended.

—If you want anything in the grocery line, go to Sechler & Co.'s, and select what you want from their large and choice stock.

—Captain Harry Simler, of Philipsburg, was in town last week, but for some reason or other failed to show his "phiz" at our ranche.

—If you want to buy shoes, go to Louis Doll's for the best bargains.

—If you haven't anything particular to do, roll up your sleeves and go out and pick the stones out of your garden, and get ready for planting.

—Parties attending April Court cannot find a more comfortable place to stop than at the Garman House. Convenient to the Court House, and first-class accommodations.

—Mr. John C. Sullivan, treasurer of Altoona, died suddenly on Monday of last week of hemorrhage. He was walking in the street when attacked, and expired in a short time afterwards.

—Commercial men and travelers are advised to put up at the Garman House, the "old reliable," when visiting Bellefonte. Centrally located, near to banks and post-office. First-class fare and lodging, and gentlemanly and accommodating proprietors.

—Valentines are selling mackerel at a dollar a kit.

—Mr. Hiram Hoffer moved his family and household goods to Tyrone, on Monday, where he will reside in the future, being engaged in the hardware business there. Mr. Hoffer is an enterprising gentleman, and proposes to make the hardware business lively.

—On Monday night of last week one af the chimneys in the residence of John Irwin, Jr., on High street, took fire. The smoke poured out into the room, which, with the loud roar of the flames, awakened the inmates in season to extinguish the fire before any damage had been done.

—Mr. John Letterman, one of the oldest inhabitants of Centre county, left on Monday of last week for Marseilles, Michigan, where he expects to spend the rest of his days. Mr. Letterman is 84 years old, and quite feeble, but is induced to change his residence in order to be with his daughter and son-in-law, who reside in that State.

—For the best and finest shoes in the county, go to Louis Doll's.

—"Can love die?" inquires Mary E. Nealey in a recently published poem. Yes, Mary, we think it can. A Bellefonte youth who was desperately in love with one of our fair daughters, overheard the object of his affections ask her little brother, who had admitted him, "if that confounded jackanapes had called again." It killed his love deader'n a hammer.

—Mr. J. A. Hazell, an employe of Mann's Axe Factory, accomplished the remarkable feat of edging 10,000 axes in one week's time. This is the largest number ever turned out by one man in this factory, and we doubt if his record can be beaten in any like establishment in the country. Mr. Hazell is thoroughly skilled in his work, and is very rapid in his movements.

—James Gallagher, a miner from Snow Shoe, in attempting to mount the cow-catcher of an engine that was backing down the track from the depot on Monday, missed his footing and fell to the ground. He retained his hold on the coupling, however, and was dragged several rods over the sleepers, at the imminent danger of dislocating his limbs. He was forced to let go, finally, and didn't seem to be any the worse for his rash experience. He was intoxicated at the time.

—Take you bacon, butter, eggs and lard to Valentines' store.

—The west seems to be quite ahead of the east in the adoption of the telephone for religious purposes. Besides the church in Columbus, Ohio, that has utilized this implement, and one in Illinois, the experiment was tried last Sunday at the Cumberland, Indiana, Presbyterian church. A microphone was placed on the pulpit, and connected by telephones with the houses of a number of infirm and aged members, who were thus enabled to hear distinctly the entire service—organ, choir and sermon. Many indications point to the probability of the wide adoption of the telephone in churches as one of the essential auxiliaries of the Sunday service. The west may be ahead of the east in telephone matters, but when it comes to the grocery question Sechler & Co., of this place, do not stand aside for any firm either west or east, nor anywhere else. Their groceries are sent all over the country and are acknowledged to be the freshest and purest to be found. If you want pure, unadulterated goods, Sechler & Co.'s is the place to go for them.

—Have you seen those beautiful split bamboo fly rods at Deschner's?

—A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., sends postpaid and free to all applicants his valuable 24-page catalogue of fruits and flowers, giving kinds, descriptions, modes of planting, etc. Every person who has a rod of garden or ground to plant, should have it. He also sends free a specimen copy of *The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, monthly, at $1 per year, devoted to fruits and flowers—it speaks for itself; while 25 cents will get his 64-page *Small Fruit Instructor*—a work pronounced by all who have seen it the most concise and practical of any yet printed. Persons sending to him now will get the catalogue and the *Fruit Recorder* for 1880, and the *Small Fruit Instructor*, all postpaid, for only one dollar. He accepts postage stamps for odd change.

—The report that General Grant had been drowned in the Gulf of Mexico caused some talk about town last week, but the superior quality of groceries sold by Sechler & Co. is talked about constantly. People talk the matter over together, and the result is that they all start for Sechler's immediately, knowing well that what they purchase there will be pure and fresh and well worth the money.

—We have encouraging proofs that the anti-tobacco articles, recently published in our columns, have been received with more favor and satisfaction than we had anticipated. "The Major's Cigar," which we publish on the inside of this issue, cannot fail to interest all who will read it. We advise parents especially to call the attention of their boys to the article.

—In all styles of boots and shoes, Louis Doll is never behind.

—Our young friend, Harry Green, by judicious advertising and close attention to business, has built up a large and profitable cigar trade. He is one of our most energetic young men, and is bound to succeed in anything.

—At the late conference of the M. E. church, at Altoona, the following resolution in regard to Sunday funerals was adopted: "*Resolved*, That we condemn the practice of unnecessary funerals, and that we discourage the same."

—Full sets of undergarments at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Last Friday (Good Friday) being a legal holiday, the banks and public schools of this place were closed, and also throughout the State.

—If you would make a lasting and earnest friend advise that person suffering from any urinary trouble to use Day's kidney pad.

—Farmers, look to your interest and buy the Oliver chilled plow; it is the best in market; it speaks for itself. All repairs constantly kept on hand.
13-13tf JOHN RISHEL, Agent.

### News Items From Our Exchanges.

DEATH OF JUDGE DREISBACH.

On Monday afternoon, Hon. Martin Dreisbach, of our borough, shaved himself and then took a seat in the sitting room of his residence, when he suddenly fell over and died in a few minutes. His daughter had been with him a few minutes previously, and when she returned to the room she found him lying upon the floor dying. Mr. Dreisbach was one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens. He was at the time of his death one of the directors of the Union National Bank. In 1864 he was appointed Associate Judge of our county to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Walls, (elected Senator,) and was elected at the end of his term. He also filled other positions of trust and honor. He was in his 80th year.—Lewisburg *Journal*.

A FAMILY FRACAS.

A man by the name of Cox, who resides in Warriorsmark township, was brought to jail on Saturday, for brutally beating his son-in-law, who may not recover. It seems that Cox and his son, and Downing, Cox's son-in-law, are peddlers, and all live in the same house. Troubles arose between the old man and his son, and Downing, about some money given to Downing by Mrs. Cox who had some pension money. Mrs. Cox would not give her husband or son any of the money, and they became infuriated at Downing, and some time during Saturday, Cox and his son got into a quarrel with Downing and beat him unmercifully. His cries attracted some of the neighbors, who entered the house just as Cox and his son were about to put Downing on a hot cooking stove. Downing was so badly hurt that it is feared he may not recover. Constable Westbrook was sent for and arrested Cox and brought him to jail on Sunday morning. The son made his escape and has not yet been taken. The above statement may not be entirely correct, for we failed to find any one who knew the particulars, as Constable Westbrook went to Alliance, Ohio, on Sunday evening to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law.—*Huntingdon Journal*.

HAIR NEARLY SEVEN FEET LONG.

During conference week Rev. L. Sheffer, of Williamsport, was the guest of Mr. G. H. Carpenter, of this city. Since his return home he has sent Mr. Carpenter photographs of himself and wife. Mrs. Sheffer certainly has as fine a head of hair as ever graced a lady fair. Although of full medium height, when standing her hair trails on the floor, the length being by actual measurement six feet and nine inches.—*Altoona Tribune*.

### High Heels And Weak Eyes.

Fashionable and "culchawed" ladies in the habit of wearing high-heeled bootees will no doubt be very timid to do so after they have heard of the singular cure of a Boston belle, who was happy in the possession of a gallant beau and all the worldly gifts that fortune can bestow, but an infliction of weak eyes, with undoubted forebodings of stone blindness in the dim future, virtually discounted all her worldly happiness. She was already in a state where reading was out of the question, and other entertainment was fast becoming a torment. "I can walk and ride and drive and do anything with my strength; if it wasn't that my eyes are in such condition I could enjoy so much, and now I can enjoy nothing," was her woeful complaint to a celebrated occulist. The occulist looked at her with his professional wisdom, asked her various questions, and then suddenly amazed her by asking her to put out her foot. This sounded like the most extraordinary request. Had the doctor lost his wits? and, thinking something of the kind, the foot in its smart kid boot, with the wicked, tall little heel the young lady was so proud of, was thrust forth. The doctor eyed it a moment with a stolid face; then—"Go home," he said, "and take off those heels; keep them off for a month, and then come to me again, and we'll see how your eyes are!" In a month the eyes were well, and the young lady learned by her experience and little wise talk how near she had come to having no eyes at all. It may not follow that all young women equally devoted to wicked heels will be affected in a like manner, but it serves to show that there is the possibility, and always the certainty, that with that instrument of torture constantly at work in the centre of the foot, where all these delicate nerves and tendons lie that are so intimately connected with all the other delicate nerves of the body, there must presently come some disarrangement and disease that may work fatal mischief with the health, and, consequently, with the enjoyment and good looks of the wearer.—*Farmer's Friend*

THE *North American Review* for April has for its leading article a paper entitled "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic," which covers the whole period of McClellan's military career, from the flank movement of the James to the battle of Antietam. It is intended to vindicate the General against the charge that he was overcautious and unnecessarily slow in his movements, and contains many statements of an interesting character. Sir Francis Hincks contributes a paper on the "Relations of Canada with the United States." The author's principal object is to show that the recently enacted Canadian Tariff is not an act of retaliation against the United States for their refusal to establish reciprocal free trade between the products that are natural to both. Canada, he says, is desirous of renewing the reciprocal treaty, and is ready to concede all reasonable demands. The Rev. David Swing writes about "The Failure of the Southern Pulpit." According to him, the Southern pulpit is without influence on public opinion in the South, whereas it might be, and ought to be, a great engine for the moral and material regeneration of the people. The discussion of the Third Term question, begun in the February number of the *Review*, is continued in the present number by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, who insists that, whatever may have been the practice and the teaching of "the Fathers" with respect to a third term, circumstances make it in the highest degree expedient that General Grant be again elected to the presidency. Charles Stewart Parnell sets forth the reforms in the laws of the land tenure which are advocated by himself and his political associates, under the heading of "The Irish Land Question." The book notices are by Mr. Edward Carey. For sale by booksellers and news dealers generally.

THE spirit of emulation in outward adornment enters early into the feminine mind. A four-year old sample of the coming woman in this city gave an illustration of this truth recently. She is fond of visiting the animals in Central Park, where a pair of wild cats with glossy fur and long tails are her especial delights. At her last visit she discovered that the cage containing her pets had been partitioned off, and in the new compartment there appeared a third cat, who differed from the others only in bearing an extremely short tail. While they dozed contentedly in a corner, winking their eyes occasionally at their visitor, he walked uneasily up and down, trying to escape through the bars, wagging constantly and with much animation his stumpy tail. The small woman contemplated him with great solemnity, and with the air of a philosopher remarked: "He seems to be unhappy. I suppose it is because his tail is not so long as the others'!"—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### The Scribner Prizes for Wook-Engraving.

The American superiority in the matter of wood-engraving having been recently widely recognized in England and America, the editor of *Scribner*, in the April number, with the desire to stimulate the art, offers several premiums, for works by pupils, in the following article:

ONE of the sad things—almost the only sad thing—connected with the tremendious popular interest in art that has been developed in America within the last few years, is that there are multitudes engaged in its study with the utterly futile hope that in some way they can make it a source of livelihood to them. How many women there are at this moment painting porcelain, and dreaming of returns, who will never realize a penny from their enterprise, the public will never know, but the number is very large. The young men and young women in the various art-schools, learning to draw, are most of them looking forward to a life of remunerative art-work which will never be accomplished. Lacking invention, genius, originality, they will not be able to produce pictures that will sell, and they will be much disappointed.

The marvel to us is that so few, in the presence of notorious facts suggesting opposite action, should think of becoming engravers upon wood. The business people we know of in the United States are wood-engravers. We do not know of one who has not all he can do, and more, too. Every good engraver is busy up to the measure of his strength and endurance, and even the commonplace and poor engravers have their hands full of commonplace and poor work, of which there is an enormous amount done in this country. There is a vast field for this latter work in all sorts of illustrated catalogues, and second and third rate periodicals; and the field promises to become larger rather than smaller. We feel that art-schools themselves are much at fault in not providing facilities for teaching this branch of art-work, and the very first thing for them to do is to establish classes in wood-engraving under the charge of competent masters. There is no question that a good engraver on wood can get a good living. There is a good deal of question as to whether an excellent painter or sculptor can get his bread by his work. Pictures are luxuries, while engravings are in the line of great business enterprises that demand and must have them.

There is a prejudice among artistically inclined people against the work of the engraver. It is widely regarded as pretty purely mechanical, but, in these days, it takes an artist to engrave, and men can make great reputations in the art-world as engravers. Mr. Linton, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Cole and Mr. Marsh are eminent men—men as well and favorably known as the best of our artists, and known for the same reason, viz.: that they are artists.

In order to attract attention to this most important field of art-work, we have concluded to offer three premiums to pupils for the best work as follows: $100, $75, and $50, respectively, to the first, second and third best specimens of wood-engraving, produced and sent to this office any time during the present year, 1880, by pupils in any art-school or under any private teacher in the United States. We shall need to see only proofs, accompanied by the teacher's certificate that the competitor submitting them is in reality a pupil who has never done engraving for the public or for pay.

We propose, as the board of judges, Mr. Alexander W. Drake, superintendent of the department of illustration in *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas*, Mr. Timothy Cole, a practical engraver of the first rank, and Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, who is probably the best printer of wood-engravings in the United States. We can assure all competitors that they will have at the hands of this board competent and fair treatment. Its decision will be rendered January 1st, 1881, and the awards will be promptly made. In case any pupil wishing to compete has really done unimportant work for pay, he or she shall send proofs of it, and the judges shall decide at discretion whether it is important enough to vitiate the claim to be considered still a pupil.

### Summary of the News.

Petroleum has been discovered in Alabama.

The steamer City of Limerick, from Liverpool to New York, has returned to Liverpool leaky.

Conrad F. Stark, a well-known lawyer, and president of the People's Savings Bank, of Pittston, is dead.

Boring for petroleum is still proceeding in the district of Dithmarchen, Prussia, a depth of 380 metres being reached.

City Comptroller Leggett and Assistant City Treasurer Leeds, of Elizabeth, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment.


### My Good Woman

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well. Ten to one its all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which has no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for const.pation is the celebrated Kidney Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once. 13tl

### He "Done It."

Mr. Piute went home from the "lodge" the other night and tackled the "fifteen" puzzle. He wrestled with the thirty blocks—at least he thought there were thirty of them, he being in splendid condition to "see double"—and in about an hour and a half had the thing solved to his own satisfaction. Then he got pen, paper and ink and attempted to write out the solution, as follows: "Shove 4 down, push 1 over, carom on the 14, swing the right bower, drag out 6, keep the 10 in the king row, keno on the black, deal again, run the 5 from first base, move 3 to the southwest of 15, white to play and mate in twelve moves, P to K B4, Q R to K, move 13 14 15 a little northeasterly, R to Kt5ch, then set 'em up on the other alley, throw double 6s, roquet the 9, take the 7 on the fly, lead king, then R to R7, rake in the pot, and mo—nov—move ——" His wife becoming alarmed at his long absence came down stairs at 2 A. M. and found him under the table. But he had "done it."

*Blackwood's Magazine* for March, promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., besides the continuation of the capital series now running through its pages, offers two articles which every one on taking up the number will be likely to turn to at once. Perhaps the title of one of them, "An American Statesman on Irish Atrocities," will secure its immediate perusal; and the reader will undoubtedly be amused at this semi-serious attempt to institute a parallel between Great Britain and Ireland and Turkey and her territories—in both cases an alien race being camped in a conquered country. The other article which we would particularly call attention to, is that on the "North-East Passage," giving the narrative of Lieut. Palander, the commander of the exploring vessel Vega, which, under the leadership of Prof. Nordenskiold, left Gothenburg July 4th, 1878, and by the 28th of September the same year was only 170 from Behring's Strait, when its course was stopped by the ice, and it did not get away till July, 1879. The article is illustrated by a map, showing the track of the vessel, and the coast-line as corrected by the survey.

The article "The Afghan War—Passages from the Note-Book of a Staff Officer," brings to our notice other scenes in the southern part of Asia, where the soldier is contending with hostile tribes as well as with a rigorous climate.

"Convivality" is a description of feasts, or rather the drinking that has accompanied them, from the times of the Greek and Scandinavian deities to those described by Scott and Lever.

Other able articles which we have no room to notice, complete the number.

The publications reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster,* and *British Quarterly Reviews,* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price, $4 a year for any one, or $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

A YOUNG MAN by the name of William Roth, coachman for Mr. Charles McClellan, came to my store one day complaining that his feet hurt him very badly, and expressing fears that they were frost-bitten. He had in vain tried to get relief by consulting physicians, and had endeavored, without success, to ease the pain by rubbing his feet with snow and ice, the remedy applied in many cases. Being exposed a great deal to the cold by his occupation, his feet got worse daily, until one day he fainted in the street. A few days after he again came to my store and showed me his feet. I have seen a great many sores in my life, but nothing to equal this, and was afraid the poor fellow would lose his limbs. He asked me for St. Jacobs oil; but at first I refused, as I did not wish to take the responsibility upon myself, not being a great admirer of so-called patent medicines. However, some friends who happened to be in the store at the time, begged me to give the St. Jacobs Oil to the sufferer, so we rubbed his feet well with the oil, and he took the remainder with him. After nine days the same man again came into my store, perfectly well, and requested me to write to you of this most wonderful cure; he also stated that two other persons had been cured of rheumatism by the same bottle which helped him. JOHN LENZEN.

Avon, Lorraine Co., O., Jan. 17, '79.

### A Successful Dairyman

Is the one that makes uniform "gilt-edged" butter the season through. The best dairymen all found that there is no article so perfectly adapted to keeping up the golden June color, now absolutely necessary in order to realize the best price, as is Wells, Richardson & Co.'s perfected butter color, made at Burlington, Vt. Buy it at the druggists, or send for descriptive circular. 13t1

### Consumption Cured.

Hundreds of people throughout the New England States who were consumptive will testify to their being alive to-day from the use of Speer's port grape wine, produced in Passaic, New Jersey. It is prescribed by physicians generally and used in hospitals for this purpose. Weakly and debilitated females, consumptives, and all aged persons, find a great benefit by its use. Nothing is better for overworked or exhausted ladies. It is sold by John Harris. 1312

—Kidney-wort radically cures biliousness, piles and nervous diseases.

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**SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.** The Knives, Forks and Spoons (tea or table) sent on by the NEW ENGLAND SILVER PLATE COMPANY, of New Haven, Connecticut, have always given the best of satisfaction, as they are made of the purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one needing a supply out to write for a circular, or send 85 cents for a sample set of tea spoons. v12n1314

*New Advertisements.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Martin Smith, deceased, late of Furguson township, Centre county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JACOB K. RIDER,
13-6t* Administrator.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."

## DR. HALL'S ELECTRIC BELTS.

For the cure of all nervous diseases without the least derangement of the patient's habits or daily occupation. This appliance exerts powerful and beneficial influence throughout the whole frame: **is applicable to either sex,** and affords *instantaneous* relief in the following diseases.

*Reaumatism,*
*Neuralgia,*
*Dyspepsia,*
*Lumbago,*
*General Debility,*
*Headaches,*
*Dizziness,*
*Impotency,*
*Spermatorrhœa,*
*Sexual Exhaustion,*
*Self Abuse,*
*Premature Decay, &c.*

These belts are the result of the profound research and experiment in Electro-Therapeutics, and by their peculiar construction, a *continuous* "galvanic current" is generated, which permeates the whole frame, and especially envelops the suffering parts with its gentle influence. This current assimilates closer to the *nervous fluid* than anything known to medical science—hence its potency as a curative agent.

Most especially is the application of electricity in this form beneficial to those disorders arising from youthful indiscretion, sexual excess, or dissipations of any kind, whereby the procreative powers are lessened and *Impotency* threatened. No false delicacy or sense of shame should prevent the sufferer, subject to restless nights, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, dimness of sight and other symptoms of nervous and physical debility, applying to the undersigned for relief.

These belts are light, perfectly flexible, and easily adjusted, all of which, together with their cheapness, renders them superior to any other form, for the application of electricity, medicinally.

☞ 50,147 of these belts were sold in Europe in the year 1876.

### "Electricity is Life,"

And no remedy can be compared to it for the treatment of IMPOTENCE and loss of nervous vitality.

This belt is recommended by the most eminent physiologists of this country and Europe.

"Ingenious, wonderful—a deathblow to the old system of drugging."—*London* (Eng.) *Lancet.*

"You have perfected a great blessing on suffering humanity."—*Dr. Richardson,* London, England.

"Wonderful for the restoration of exhausted vitality."—*Dr. Ferrier,* London, England.

"I cheerfully recommend Dr. Hall's Electric Belt, and consider it one of the greatest blessings to mankind that has been put before the public."—*Dr d'Barr,* Paris, France.

**Price of Electric Belt, - $6 00**
**do. do. (extra power) 10 00**

Full instructions with each belt, when you order.

When ordering, state exact measurement round the waist.

Send money by postoffice money order, express or registered letter.

☞ *ADVICE GRATIS.* ☜

Address all orders to

DR. JAMES HALL & CO.,
(General Agents for the United States,)
329 West Fifteenth street, New York.
*** *State in what paper you saw this adv.* 12-13m3

## ORPHANS COURT SALE —OF— REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, Bellefonte, on

**Saturday, April 24th, '80,**

commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, the property of David Weaver, late of Bellefonte, deceased, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain messuage, lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre, and State of Penn'a., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Hannah Ward, on the east by Penn street, on the south by lot of M. W. Cowdrick, and on the west by Decator alley.

No. 4. All that messuage, tenement and tract of land, situate in the township of Marion, in the said county of Centre, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence north 30¼ degrees west 210 perches to stones, thence north 58 degress east 19 6-10 perches to a chestnut, thence north 32 degrees west 92 perches to stones, thence north 60 degrees east 76 7-10 perches to stones, thence south 19° east 28 perches to stones, thence north 53 degrees east 40 perches to maple, thence south 14 degrees east 38 perches to stones, thence south 60 degress 23 and three-tenth perches to stones, thence south 19¼ degress east 244 perches, thence south 56½ degress west forty-eight perches to place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, neat measuse.

No. 5. All that certain tract of land situate in Marion township, in said county of Centre, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Jacob Garbrick, on the south by lands of Moses Thompson, on the west by lands of John Spade, and on the north by lands described in purpart No. 4, with which it will be sold as an undivided part, containing 5 acres and one hundred and thirty-two perches.

The improvements on the above-described farm are a large frame house and a large frame bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, having been heavily limed within the last few years. A never-failing supply of water right at the door. A large apple orchard, in good bearing order. A choice variety of cherry and other fruit trees. Underlying a portion of this land is a fine quality of iron ore. Only five miles from Bellefonte, and near to schools and churches.

Terms of sale.—One third (the widow's dower) to remain charged upon the land, one-third to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third to be paid in one year thereafter, with interest, the dower and the deferred payment to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. SUSAN WEAVER,
12-3t JAMES C. WEAVER,
Administrators.

MINING STOCK FOR SALE.

The Carbonate Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Leadville, Col., own more valuable Gold and Silver Mines than any other Company in the State. The stock is ten dollars per share, full paid up, and non-assessable. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale through the undersigned, at $2.00 per share. References and information cheerfully given. Direct all orders and communications to M. BOYD, 144 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. P. O. Box 1064 12-12-1y

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Bellefonte Library Association will be held at their rooms, on Monday, April 4, 1880, at 7½ p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for transacting any other business that may come before them.
10-4t JACOB V. THOMAS, Sec.

*New Advertisements.*

ALEXANDER & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Knowing of the want long felt by farmers of having a place at which, and responsible parties from whom, they can purchase all kinds of Implements used by them, and at which they can always find a full supply of repairs, we have concluded to connect with our Lime and Coal business an

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED STORE,**

At which we will always be prepared to furnish anything that a farmer may want in the shape of Agricultural Implements, such as Threshers and Separators, to be run by horse power or steam, Clover Hullers and Cleaners, Harvesters, Combined Reapers and Mowers, or single Machines, Grain Drills, with or without Fertilizer Attachments, Hay and Grain Rakes, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Straw and Fodder Cutters, the CELEBRATED CONKLIN and CORTLAND WAGONS, the best in the market, together with everything in the shape of an Implement that a farmer may want.

We will purchase all kinds of

**GRAIN AND CLEAN SEEEDS,**

At market prices; furnish farmers with Plaster, Artificial Fertilizers, Grain, Grass and Garden Seeds, and will fill orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

We manufacture the best lime in the State for Agricultural and Mechanical purposes.

We keep our Coal Yard stocked with the best

**ANTHRACITE COAL,**

And sell the same at the lowest market prices.

If any person wants anything in our line, and we do not have it, we will order it for him and it will only cost him manufacturer's price.

Call at our Store, in Haupt's Building, opposite the Bush House, near Depot, and inquire for what you want.
12-16-tf ALEXANDER & CO.

☞ H. C. WEAVER'S

## Cuban Cigar Store,

(Under First National Bank,)

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of

Cigars of Every Quality

to suit the country trade, manufactured by him from selected stock. Also a large assortment of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS.

**SNUFF AND PIPES.**

In fact, every kind of Smokers' Articles.

Dealers will consult their interest by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

He cannot be undersold, his motto being "Quick Sales and Small Profits."
v12n11tf H. C. WEAVER,

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Millie M. Boalich, by her next best friend A. T. Boggs, vs. Edwin A. Boalich. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co., No. 7, Jan. Term, 1880. Alias Subpœnain Divorce, A. V. M. |

The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said Court to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1880, at 1 o'clock p. m. Parties interested please attend.
CLEMENT DALE,
12-3t Commissioner.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the third partial account of A. R. Barlow, executor of the last will and testament of Clement Beckwith, dec'd., the undersigned, appointed by said Court to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, and restate the same in accordance with his findings, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested please attend. CLEMENT DALE,
12-3t Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1880, the following described real estate, late of Ellen Mitchell, dec'd., viz: All that certain tract or lot of ground, in Eagleville, Centre county, bounded on the west by lands of James P. Lingle, on the north by an alley, on the east by a street, and on the south by public road from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, containing half an acre, more or less, thereon erected a two-story Frame Building and other Outbuildings.

TERMS.—One-half the purchase money in cash upon the confirmation of the sale, the residue, with interest, in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m.
SAMUEL GLOSSNER,
12-3t Adm'r of Ellen Mitchell, dec'd.

WANTED — CORRESPONDENCE WITH country ladies between the ages of twenty five and thirty-eight, by a western farmer (a bachelor) thirty-eight years old, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, five feet eight inches in height; prefers to correspond with ladies with dark hair. Letters should be addressed to
EPHRAIM C. SMITH,
12-11-6t Livonia, Washington Co., Indiana.

## Tape Worm

INFALLIBLY CURED with two spoons of medicine in two or three hours. For particulars address with stamp, H. EICKHORN, No. 4 St. Mark's Place, New York. 12-3w

**AGENTS** Make quick sales and the best profits on our new book, Golden Thoughts on Mother, Home and Heaven, in prose and poetry, by 300 authors. Illustrated. Pleases everybody; $2.75; also, 5000 Curiosities of the Bible, $1.75; mailed on receipt of price. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. 12w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isabella S. Barber, deceased, late of Potter township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
W. J. THOMPSON,
11-6t* Administrator.

*Philadelphia One Price Clothing House.*

## The Philadelphia Branch of 26 North Third Street

# ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

**Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.**

**The Largest Stock of Clothing Ever Brought to Centre County, Which They**

## Retail at Wholesale Prices.

A STERNBURG can be found at this Store.

SAMUEL LEWINS,
**Manager.**

12-4 tf.

*Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.*

## Coal! Coal! Coal!

## Grain! Grain! Grain!

# LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

**Dealer in**

# COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

*OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD*

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Ralroad.

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

# ANTHRACITE COAL!!

**Best Qualities Always on Hand,**

☞ WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED. ☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

*J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.*

# J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

# BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I AM OFFERING THE

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Every One says that is the Place for Bargains. Go then and be Convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

*Having received an immense stock of goods before the advance I am able to sell Cheaper than any store in town*

**All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.**

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,

**J. H. BAULAND.**

MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation."

**Bellefonte Republican.**

BELLEFONTE, PA.

# Farm and Fireside.

### Education of Farmer's Boys.

A great change has come over the business of agriculture during a few years past. A much greater degree of intelligence is now required for the successful working of a farm than has been heretofore needed. It is not only so in regard to the mechanical labor employed in agriculture, but in a much more important ratio, in regard to the choice of products, the methods of preparing these for the market, and the disposal of them. Formerly the farmer depended chiefly upon his own products for nearly all the necessaries of life, and many of the modest luxuries he was able to indulge in. His bread, meat, vegetables, fruit, sugar, syrup, and much of his clothing, were provided out of his own resources. Now this is greatly changed, and many of these are purchased. Besides, the greater degree of intelligence which now exists, and the highly mental culture which prevails, both resulting in a very large measure from the higher education and the more refined tastes which been brought about through the good influences of a higher-toned and more liberal journalism, both general and special, have increased and elevated the requirements of farmers and their families, and have created new desires and necessities which were formerly unknown. All this has made deedful larger incomes, a larger supply of money, a greater product from the land, and such products, too, as may find the readiest markets. A farmer now must be a business man; he must use all the advantages which accrue from interchanges of opinions with other farmers; he must be apt to receive instruction in any way in which it may come; he must study, as well by reading as by observation and practice in the field and stable; he must be able to express his opinions intelligently and fluently at such farmers' meetings as he may find it advantageous to attend; in short, he must be educated specially with a view to the successful prosecution of his chosen or enforced business. He must also see that he cannot be a farmer to-day and a storekeeper or mechanic to-morrow, but that he must learn to look upon his business as a permanent one, and give his best efforts to fit himself for it. Many old farmers have learned by experience the disadvantages under which they labor from a want of those facilities for acquiring information and for observing and fixing the results of observations upon the mind, which accrue only from a liberal education. He meets other farmers at conventions and clubs who surpass him in all sorts of knowledge which is useful in the conduct of a farm, who are apt to give and to receive instruction, and who easily fall into new ways and furn them to advantage. He appreciates the fact that these men have an independent fashion of managing their work; they change when change is beneficial; they procure stock, implements and seeds of new kinds, and use them with facility; and all these because they understand the principles upon which their art is based, and are able to act in this or that way without hesitation and with certainty; they are also able to give a good reason for what they do, and explain to others what results are to be looked for from their action. Unfortunately, the older mind is not easily educated, it is not receptive, nor has it the same facility for reasoning upon matters presented to it that a younger mind has. One of the most beneficient results of early education is that a habit of learning is acquired, that one learns, not so much so many facts, but how to learn: how to observe facts and gain information from them afterward, and how to study principles and deduce methods of action from them when necessity calls The young mind trained by education receives impressions very easily and retains them permanently, and has, besides, a strong desire to acquire information. It is, therefore, in the school and the college that the coming generation of farmers must be educated, and the foundation laid by the acquisition afterward of the technical training requisite for success in business. It has been considered that farmers' children do not require so complete an education as those of mechanics or business men; that country schools of a very inferior grade are sufficient, while town and city schools should be of the highest possible efficiency. This, perhaps, comes of the different ideas which prevail in the different localities, and which spring from differing habits of thought engendered by modes of employment. A town or city youth almost always looks forward to a mercantile life, and a business education is considered necessary. A business education includes a general knowledge of the ordinary branches taught in schools, with a special study of mathematics, book-keeping, business forms, and in many cases the rudiments of commercial law. Telegraphy and stenography are now added to these, and a young man emerging from a city school is expected to know all about the theory and much of the practice of mercantile business. Persons who are acquainted with rural schools can realize how inferior these are in regard to any special adaptation of a young man for the business of his life. Of the requirements of that, he learns absolutely nothing at school. At home, too, he learns but little, and that little to an inferior degree, because he is not fitted to be entrusted with any important work. He may do the "chores," but the skilled work of the farm is only picked up, and he drops into it without training or teaching. It is much the same with young women. No household skill is taught at school, and the school-girl is too busy with her studies when at home to have any opportunity of learning anything but her school lessons. When the school days are over the habit has been formed of neglecting domestic labors, and the mysteries of the kitchen become distasteful, because the mind has advanced beyond a stage where kitchen work could be made interesting in any way. But it is to the education of boys that we wish to refer specially. There is a growing disposition now to consider this subject in an intelligent manner. One hears now and then of the need of agricultural text-books for schools; of the necessity for teaching the rudiments, at least, of agricultural science in schools, of the desirability of providing technical education for farmers' boys, and of giving them similar facilities for acquiring special knowledge are afforded to the children of mechanics and artisans in cities. We are just now, in this respect, feeling the flow of the wave which has spread over Europe. There, agricultural knowledge is taught in rural schools, and special agricultural schools exist by hundreds of thousands. Even Ireland has a system of technical agricultural education in her commonest schools. Agricultural text-books are furnished to them and regular studies are provided for. In this, America, which leads in other educational matters, is behind, and lags wofully. The reason for it, no doubt, is that we have no paternal Government which performs these duties for us, and that if citizens neglect their own affairs there is no substitute to look after them.—*N. Y. Times.*

### Hen Manure.

Every experiment properly made with the sweepings of the poultry house, shows their great strength and value, analyses indicating the same. Hence the importance of securing all that may be had of this rich manure and preparing it for application to land. The mode which we have adopted is simple and easy. A number of coarse barrels are procured, a part of which are filled with road-dust (the drier the better,) during the dry season of the year and placed under shelter. A laver of an inch or two of this is first placed in the bottom of a barrel, and a layer of sweepings of the poultry house is spread on it. Another layer of road-dust is added, and again the hen manure, and so on alternately till the barrel is filled, It is then rolled aside and another filled in the same way. The proportion of road-dust to the droppings will depend somewhat on the character of the dust. If it is composed largely of clay, less will be necessary as an absorbent than if largely of sand. Dust made from medium loam should be about double the bulk of the hen dung; if quite sandy three or four times as much should be used; if strong clay, one and a half will do. The thinner the alternating layers, the more perfect will be the intermixture, and the more completely the absorbent will act on the manure.

If the hen dung should be dry enough to be pounded up or pulverized before placing in the barrels, the thinner the layers may be made, and the more perfect the compost will be, and ready for application to the land; but this is not always the case, and it will therefore be necessary to pulverize the mixture well in spring before using it,—both for the purpose of readily and evenly spreading, and for its perfect intermixture with the soil and action on the plant.

If road-dust has not been secured at the right time of the year, a good substitute is coal ashes, (but not wood ashes,) which however must be used in larger proportion. Where coal is not burned and the collection of road-dust has been neglected, loam dug from beneath the frozen crust of the ground will answer tolerably well if dry enough to be well pulverized, although the water it contains is a strong objection, as the composted mass adheres together, and requires some labor in spring to pulverize it. It would be better to procure leaf mould from the woods, where it may be had at any time during winter unfrozen, if sought for in hollows, where it has most largely accumulated, and where the leaves blowing on in thick masses prevent freezing. A mixture of this leaf mould with cold ashes, by applying them in alternating leaves in the barrels, forms an excellent compost.

Every farmer whose hens roost at night in a poultry house, will be able each year to fill several barrels with this powerful fertilizer, even if his hens run at large during the day; and when the fowls are confined constantly and fed grain, a larger quantity may be secured. When they are fed largely or mostly on grain and flesh, the manure will be more valuable than when during the summer season they live mostly on green vegetable substances.

In this connection, and as showing the value of this manure, we cite some of the experiments reported at a late meeting of the Elmira Farmer's Club, in one instance of which a single handful of the compost (which had only one-third hen dung) dropped in each hill, increased the product more than fifty per cent. The yield per acre was not given, but supposing it to be a medium crop of 40 bushels per acre when no manure was applied, the hen manure would run it up to more than sixty bushels, or it would make an addition of twenty bushels for this crop alone, to say nothing of what should come after. If each hill of corn received one gill of hen manure, (which is doubtless more than the actual quantity,) the whole amount per acre would be ten bushels, and the experiment would indicate that every bushel of hen manure added two bushels of corn to the product, besides the increase in the fodder, and in the crops which were to follow.

Among other experiments mentioned at the above named meeting, were the use of pulverized hen-droppings without any mixture, dropped in the hill and the seed placed upon it. A part of the seed was destroyed by the corrosive character of the manure, and the rest sprouted feebly. The best result was obtained where the hen manure was covered with earth, and the seed put in with a hand-planter below the manure. This was especially well fitted to harrowing the corn broadcast. When the unmixed manure was placed in the hills of cucumbers and melons, it destroyed all.—*Country Gentleman.*

### Giving Offence.

As to giving offence does the oppressor of honest labor take such an unpardonable sin into consideration when he lays his plans? Does the unnecessary middleman think of such a thing when he arranges to squeeze out of you his next year's living? Does the lawmaker of to-day think of giving you offence when approached by the lobbyist and unblushingly consents to support the passage of some fresh burden upon you? Does the eloquent railroad king hesitate to give offence to the farmers and toiling millions when he pleads before the Congressional committees for nonaction upon the Regan bill and similar other measures calculated to benefit the farmer? Does the lawyer, the doctor, the capitalist care whether he oppresses or not when he fixes up the schedule of prices, or when he adheres to it, after you have mildly suggested it is a "little steep?" All these facts and more could be argued against the enemies of the Grange and those opposed to the farmers' interests, and not the least blush of offence would be a tell-tale mark upon their hardened cheeks. They conclude with smiles and sarcasm that Patrons and farmers have borne these burdens so long—have paid these steep prices so long—that the most agonizing growl will not offend them in the least.

Now, is it not about time, in all conscience, for all farmers outside of our Order to join issue with us and help us to offend in a measure against those who offend against us? It is time they examined the uncertain ground they stand upon; and it is time they were helping to apply the remedy. Farmers outside the Grange, step up to the line! Face the responsibility you owe to yourselves and to your posterity! Let it not be said of you after you have crossed the threshold of life, "He was a clever fellow, but he lacked stamania. He hardly had enough courage to take his produce to market, let alone fix his price upon it! But now he is gone, poor fellow, and he is not misfed, either; for if *he never gave offence* he *never did any good*, either for himself, his fellow men, or those who are to live after him!"

Farmers and Patrons! Do right without giving offence, if possible; but, with all the odds against you, do right, and bless yourselves and posterity.—*Farmers' Friend.*

### What Bostonians Eat.

Old-fashioned Tapioca Pudding.—2 eggs, one quart milk, one cup topioca; spices of nutmeg and cinnamon to taste; also, sugar and bit of salt, and small teaspoonful butter, melted. Wash and soak the tapioca in very little water till rather tender; then put it in the milk, and place on back of the steve and soak one hour; then melt butter in dish and pour in the beaten eggs, milk well sweetened and spice; bake one hour quite slow.

Mary Huff's Bread and Butter Pudding.—Butter the bottom of your pudding dish and strew with currents; then a layer of bread, cut very thin, and buttered; repeat until the dish is nearly full; make a custard of one quart of milk, two eggs, seasoned with vanilla and salt; pour on the bread, and let it stand one hour and bake.

Boston Cocoanut Pie.—Take one cocoanut, and grate; add the milk and two eggs, till the mixture is as thick as custard pie. One nut makes two pies.

Simple and Delicious Muffins.—One quart flour, one teaspoonful salt, half gill yeast, one pint warmed milk, less two tablespoonfuls; mix at night and beat until light; in the morning, drop the well risen dough in buttered cups.

Monitors for Breakfast.—One cup water, two cups milk, three cups flour, bit of salt; beat quickly, and bake in a hot oven, having the roll-pans heated first.

Providence Graham Bread.—Two quarts Graham flour, one quart white flour, one cupful molasses, half a cupful yeast; only white flour is sifted; one quart tepid water to mix it; mix about as stiff as pound cake batter; this can be put in roll pans for breakfast.

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MAINE has at last got a liquor law to evade which will require the utmost ingenuity of the wine sellers and the wine biblers. Thus far a loophole of some kind has always been found in the statutes framed on the subject. The interested classes have jumped through them as easily as an accomplished circus rider takes a flying leap through a paper hoop. When the ordinary liquor saloon was compelled to put up its shutters the private club came into existence, and when payment for liquor was prohibited the dispenser of the beverage found a way of giving it away and at the same time reaping the usual mercantile profit. Under the new law, says the *Herald*, if the sober Solons of the state are not dreadfully mistaken, all these tricks and evasions will come to naught. Club houses and all similiar contrivances are to be declared nuisances and suppressed upon sight. Giving liquor away is to be remorselessly punished. A person found intoxicated, either on the street or in his own house, shall be sent to jail for thirty days, and if he undertakes to do the thing a second time he will be given a vacation and an opportunity to reform for a term three times as long. Maine seems to be in earnest this time.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE—THE LATEST MANIA—A "BLARSTED" COUNTRY—SOME WRETCHED RASCAL "RIGGING" A RIGID RECTOR—HUNGRY HUNGARIANS—ANGRY PIANOMAKERS.

*From our own Correspondence.*

NEW YORK, March 20th, '80.

The architects are very busy just now, and there has been quite a corner in good draughtsmen. One of the most important projected buildings is a new home for the Bulls and Bears of Wall and Broad streets, who are dissatisfied with the appearance and accommodation of the present Stock Exchange, and intend to pull it down and rebuild it, or at all events to so utterly change it, inside and out, as to make it practically a new edifice. A limited competition has been invited among a very few of our foremost architects, including Renwick, the younger Hunt, Upjohn, Arthur Crooks, and one or two more of New York, and the Bostonese designers of the new Union League Club House, and has resulted in the production under pressure of time and ambition of some beautiful and elaborate plans. As the building, which is to cost not less than $1,000,000, the architect's commission on which will be the nice little sum of $50,000, is to be under contract by May 1st, it will be seen that there is little time to waste, and it is expected that the choice will be made at an early date, in order to give an opportunity for the successful competitor to prepare detailed specifications. The affair has been kept very quiet and, so far, the ubiquitous reporter of the daily press has failed to nose out in this little piece of news. I have had the privilege of examining the work of two of the competitors, and judging from the line they have both adopted, the fashion of gingerbread gimcrackery under whatever fantastic name it may go by, Queen Ann, or what not, seems likely to be abandoned in the near future, at any rate for public or quasi-public buildings of any sort of importance. It would seem that Palladian architecture of the classical renaisance is looking up again. Among the members of the board there is said to be considerable feeling as to the composition of the building committee, and it is not belived that their award will be final but that the matter will be referred to, and voted on by the whole body of brokers.

Collectors of postage stamps, who apparently are so because they must use their superabundant leisure in doing some perfectly useless thing and cannot afford the more expensive pursuits of gathering unique specimens of coins, gems, books, pictures of bric-a-brac, seem to have come to the end of their tether in that direction and sigh for more expensive worlds to conquer. It appears they have turned their attention to gathering specimens of the numberless varieties of advertising cards, labels, etc., which are thrust into one's hand at every street corner, and adorn every package of everything and anything sold. As I was calmly lighting a weed in a cigar store a day or so ago, I was surprised at the appearance of some elegantly dressed ladies who proceeded to confiscate specimens of pictures on all the cigar boxes, canisters of tobacco, etc. The proprietor informed me that the same parties had not only been there before but that on the day I met them there had been eleven other ladies bent on a like expedition.

The vulgar opinion of the average common Englishman, who does not find things giong on here precisely as they do in the tight little island across the water, is that this is a "blarsted country, you know." Unfortunately, New York is a blasted city, or a large portion of it, at all events. Chiefly founded on a rock, the work of excavators is much aided by the use of powder, and they are apt to get careless with it. You may think I am joking, but it is a solid fact that anywhere within half a mile of these mining operations rocks are sent flying around at intervals in a very alarming fashion. It is true, red flags are displayed, when a fuse is about to be fired, and passers-by are yelled at to get out of the way, but the powder is so strong that semi-volcanic upheavals of granite of portentous dimensions ensue in very many cases. A short time ago a worthy citizen had the wall of his house battered in while he was shaving, and, clad in a very light costume, being displayed to the multitude outside with a suddenness that must have been very embarrassing to a bashful man. A few days ago a child had her nose smashed while at breakfast by a missile from a mine fired half a mile off. The contractor was arrested, as he had been three times before, and fined, an experience which he had also undergone previously. He seemed to be feel quite ill used and solemnly declared that he never, never used more than one pound of powder for a blast. On this particular occasion his one pound of powder had displaced eight heavy oaken logs and thirty tons of rock. It is understood that the Russian nihilists are looking for that contractor to get his recipe for powder in anticipation of their next effort to blow up the Czar.

Poor Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, a rigid churchman of rather "high" views and immense dignity, has been made the victim of the wicked wiles of some irreverend wag. The disgusted clergyman has been overwhelmed for many days, with visitors and letters from all sorts of parties on all sorts of missions; embroiled with his fellow clergymen, who have received insulting letters purporting to come from him, and with other parties from whom he was supposed to have ordered goods, and so on. The freak must have considerably taxed the perpetrator's time and ipgenuity and cost no little money besides, and no one seems able to form even a conjecture as to who the culprit can possibly be.

The steamship and railroad companies are, so to speak, rubbing their hands at the thoughts of the vast influx of immigrants expected from the famine stricken regions of Europe. A large portion of the funds sent to Ireland will be used to further the exodus of the poor people there to our new and happy land, and their fate will be shared by others from far different places. Already, the Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden have been called on to look after destitute Hungarians and Poles, who are beginning to arrive in every steamer, and tell shocking stories of privation endured at home. Meantime money continues to pour into the various relief committees for Ireland, large accesions being gained on St. Patrick's Day, and the United States steamship "Constellation," freighted with generous rapidity with breadstuffs and other provender, will speedily sail on its mission of mercy.

As I recently predicted, as a consequence of the partial strikes among the pianomakers, the manufacturers have struck a counterblow, and joined in a "lockout." The result will, no doubt, be precisely as before in such cases. All will suffer in pocket, and the weakest will go to the wall. Taxpayers will have to pay more for suppressing or punishing more crime, and more for corporate charity, while every grocer, butcher, dry goods dealer, or purveyor of anything else, with whom these people have been in the habit of dealing, will lose just so much custom, and so the circle will widen from the central splash till we shall all, in one way or another, feel the evil. Strikes are an unmitigating nuisance. So at least thought a number of industrious factory hands in a Paterson mill the other day, when the water, which had undermined it, suddenly struck the building and calmly wiped it out. PHIL.

### Our European Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, ENG., MARCH 12, 1880.

The frivolous world of London is for the moment absorbed in details of the first drawing room of the season. Yellow bore off the palm at Buckingham Palace, as well as at Paris at the Comedie Francaise on the occasion of the first representation of Daniel Rochat, for, fashion in dress asserts itself more boldly at the theatres in Paris than in New York. Gold and imitations of the same, it seems, were more conspicuous in the ladies' toilettes than ever at this recent solemnity of the Theatre Francaise; but of the play itself it is said that the only positive success was gained by the *coiffure Lea*, which now enjoys the honor of general adoption by the Parisians.

Clothes are not the only thing which obtain notice at the drawing room in London. The absence of the same is commented on in no very gracious terms. Some of the most estimable but antique of dowagers are said to have exposed their venerable shoulders and arms in a manner alike terrifying to gods and men. The etiquette which demands that drawing-rooms should be held by day rather than by candle light, and that all ladies, young or old should be denied the privilege of making their obeisance to their sovereign without having both neck and arms to the cold blasts of a raw Spring day, seems a refinement of cruelty even in a country of cruel conventionalities. But, after all, it is possible that the aged dowagers may not have been victimized to the extent that it is supposed, for I recall to mind the pathetic complaints of an Englishman who was forced to flee to the Continent to disembarass himself of a female visitor, old in years but young in the pursuit of gayety. The visitor in question had demoralized this household by her irregular hours and dissipated habits, had ruined his carriage-horses by keeping them in constant requisition day and night, and last, not least, had compelled her host to take refuge in flight, as the only means of "ridding himself of a larky old lady."

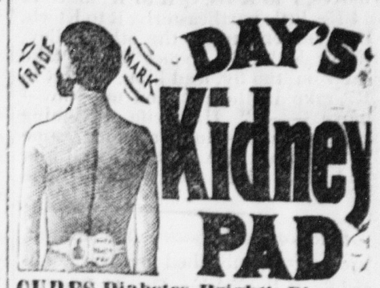
It was amusing to hear the other day a schoolboy give a description of his school—a very fashionable one where only the sons of the great are sent. There are two of Prince Christian's sons there, and the different way in which they are treated from the rest of the boys is absurd. One would think that at school all ranks should fare alike, and that any departure from this rule would prove prejudicial. There is a rule that each hamper, after a title has been levied by the matron, shall be divided amongst all the boys; but when the Princes get a hamper, they have it all to themselves. I asked what sort of boys they were, "Oh! so stingy," was the reply. "Regular Germans—we despise them."

The Lord Mayor is projecting the establishment of an Oriental college, where those whose business takes them to China and Japan may acquire some knowledge of the language, habits and customs of the nation among whom they are about to spend their lives.

Mr. Cyrus Field has just returned to London from Algiers, where he has been staying for his wife's health, and starts for New York.

The nonsensical fuss, previously referred to in these letters continues about the late Prince Imperial and Westminister Abbey. The real objection is the strong feeling of ultra-Protestants at the idea of a Roman Catholics' remains being admitted to a Protestant Abbey. They forget who built the Abbey which they wish to arrogate so exclusively to themselves. Religious hatred is carried even beyond the grave, and, ashamed of their real sentiments, they endeavor to attain their object by casting vile aspersions on the character of the unfortunate Prince and on the motives which induced him to take part in the Zulu campaign. ALPHA.

*Medicinal..*

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business Feb. 21, 1880

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $273,060.08 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 100,000.00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages | 18,495.00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 29,836.81 |
| " " other National Banks | 2,458.58 |
| " " State Banks and Bankers | 604.46 |
| Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures | 27,289.01 |
| Current Expenses and Taxes paid | 1,284.62 |
| Checks and other cash items | 3,497.02 |
| Bills of other Banks | 994.00 |
| Fractional currency (including nickels) | 285.45 |
| Specie | 13,460.00 |
| Legal tender notes | 20,835.00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) | 3,900.00 |
| Total | $496,000.03 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in | $200,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 35,000.00 |
| Undivided profits | 4,402.45 |
| National Bank notes outstanding | 90,000.00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 106,192.10 |
| Time certificates of deposits | 142,588.72 |
| Due to other National Banks | 16,375.23 |
| Due to State Banks and Bankers | 1,441.53 |
| Total | $496,000.03 |

State of Pennsylvania, } [*S. S.*]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1880.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

E. C. HUMES, }
IAS. A. BEAVER, } Directors.
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### The Major's Cigar.

BY J. B. T. MARSH.

"How are you, Quartermaster?"

"Well, Major, is that you? How are you?"

We met at a railway junction, and, if he had not spoken first, I should not have recognized my Virginia comrade of '64. It was not merely the disguise of a silk hat and shaven cheeks, but—as I told him, after we had chatted a little about each other's ups and downs since the war—I was sure this was the first time I ever saw him, away from the table, without a cigar in his mouth.

"Haven't smoked for five years," was his reply. "I'm 'down' on tobacco as thoroughly as you ever were."

"Good! Tell me all about it."

We locked arms and sauntered up and down the platform. Dropping the dialogue, this was the substance of his story:

"It was a sudden conversion. I never was quite so easy in mind over the habit—when you used to banter me about it—as I pretended to be. I intended, all the time, to taper off when I got home from the army, and not smoke so much. And I did. Smoked less in three weeks than I used to in one. But one summer I went off on some business for our company, which kept me up in the mountains, among the charcoal burners, three days longer than I expected. I got out of cigars, and could't get any, for love or money. In forty-eight hours I was more uncomfortable and unstrung than I ever was before in all my life. I actually borrowed an old Irishman's filthy clay pipe and tried to smoke it. I thought of that miserable summer we spent crawling about the trenches in Virginia, and I wished I was there again with a cigar in my mouth! Then I began to realize what a shameful bondage I was in to a mere self-indulgence. I—a fellow who secretly prided himself on his self-control and nerve and manliness; who never flinched at hard fare or rough weather—a downright slave to a bad habit, unnerved and actually unfit for business for lack of a cigar. It made me mad at myself. I despised myself for my pusillanimity.

"Going into the matter a little farther, I found that the money I had spent for cigars in a dozen years would have paid for my house and furnished it; would have met all the bills for my wife's little summer trip to Europe with me, which has been her one air castle so long. I saw that I had actually smoked away more money than I had laid out for our library, or periodicals, and our intellectual culture generally. Cigars had cost me nearly twice as much as I had given to church work, missions and charity. My conscience rose up at the record. I knew I could not prove any equivalent for the outlay. It had not fed me, it had not strengthened me; it had simply drugged me. Every cigar had made the next cigar a little more necessary for comfort. To use a mild word, it had been a useless expenditure.

"My detention up there in the mountains was calculated to open my eyes to my domestic shortcomings, and I saw, as I never had before, how selfish, unsocial tobacco had made me at home. I smoked before I was married and my wife never entered any protest against my cigars afterward. But our first baby was a nervous thing, and the doctor told me it would not do for it to breathe tobacco smoke. So I got in the way of shutting myself up in the library evenings, and after every meal, to enjoy my cigar. As I look at it now, nothing is more absurd than to call it a social habit. It's a poor pretense of sociability where a man is simply intent on his own enjoyment. My wife owns up, now, that my tobacco-tainted breath and tobacco-saturated clothing were always more or less of a trial to her. The satisfaction it has given her to be rid of a tobacco atmosphere, and the thought of my contemptible, selfish indifference to her comfort all those years, have humbled me, I tell you. And I wouldn't exchange my own daily satisfaction now-a-days in being a cleaner man—inside and outside—for the delight that anybody gets of his cigars.

"I didn't need to go out of my own doors to find reasons enough for giving up the habit, but I think I found still stronger ones, after all, when I went away from home. The more I thought about the harm tobacco does in the community at large, the more sure I felt that it was time for me to stop giving it the moral support of my example. I don't take as much stock as some folks do in tobacco stories. It depends a good deal on what sort of grandfathers a man had—whether they bequeathed him to the temperament of an ox or a race-horse, the constitution of a bull dog or a little tan terrier. The doctors differ on this matter, and the evidence is strong enough to convict on the other counts of the indictment any how. I know I smoked too much, and that my nervous system is the worse for it. And I think the people who are likely to be hurt most by it are just the ones who are most likely to smoke excessively. And then I've noticed that the medical men who stand up for tobacco are always men who use it, and are liable to the suspicion of straining a point in justification of their own self-indulgence.

"On one point, though, I believe the authorities agree. No one denies that it is a damaging indulgence for boys. It means a good deal when smoking is forbidden to the pupils in the polytechnic schools in Paris and the military schools in Germany, purely for hygienic reasons. The governments of these smoking nations are not likely to be notional on that matter. But the use of tobacco by our American boys and young men is excessive and alarming. We ought to save our rising generation for better work than they can do if tobacco saps the strength of their growing years, and makes the descent easier, as, no doubt, it often does, to worse vices. I don't know how to forgive myself for the temptation I set before my Sunday-school class of bright boys, year after year by my smoking habits. I always hoped that they didn't know that I smoked, but of course they did. It isn't in the family either that the selfishness of habits is most apparent. I don't believe, other things being equal, there is any other class of men who show such a disregard in public for other people's comfort as tobacco users do. I don't mean the chewers who spit in country churches and leave their filthy puddles on car floors. They're hogs. A man would be considered a rowdy or a boor who should willfully spatter mud on the clothing of a lady as she passed him on the sidewalk. But a lady to whom tobacco fumes are more offensive than mud can hardly walk the streets in these days but that men who call themselves gentlemen—and who are gentlemen in most other respects—blow their cigar smoke into her face at almost every step. Smokers drive non-smokers out of the gentlemen's cabins on the ferry boats, and the gentlemen's waiting rooms in railway stations, monopolizing these public rooms as coolly as if they only had any rights in them. I can't explain such phenomena except on the theory that tobacco befogs the moral sense and makes them specially selfish. Take the people of Germany, for instance. No other western people are such smokers, and no other are so boorish in their behavior—especially towards women. I don't insist that one fact explains the other, but I have my suspicions."

The Major's train pulled in just then, and, as he took my hand to say good-bye, its smoking car drew his parting shot: "See here. Did you ever reflect how the tobacco habit levies its taxes on everybody? The railway company furnishes an extra seat to every smoker, which, in the nature of the case, must be paid for by an extra charge on all the tickets of the passengers. What a rumpus it would raise is the Legislature should attempt to furnish luxuries to any special class at the public cost in this way. How we'd vote 'em down! I vote against this thing by throwing away my cigar!"


*Cigars and Tobacco.*

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*Miscellaneous.*

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Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

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*Medical.*

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☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

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It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

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Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

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# Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.


## Local Department.

—Saturday's rain made a fresh crop of mud.

—Ulsters were again resurrected last week.

—The fragrant ash-heap is now in full bloom by the way-side.

—Ex-Sheriff Munson, of Philipsburg, paid Bellefonte a visit last week.

—It is said that archery will be more popular this season than last.

—The smell of burning brush heaps in back-yards is another sign of spring.

—Unionville has several new handsome dwelling houses ready for occupancy.

—No freight trains were run on the B. E. V. railroad on Friday last—Good Friday.

—Is there no let up to Tyrone's ambition? She now sighs for a cheese factory.

—Dwelling houses are in demand in Philipsburg. Bellefonte is not troubled that way.

—To-day is the last day of March. Now for April showers, dandelions, and tree agents.

—The latest High street improvement is a new stoop in front of Mrs. Sussman's residence.

—The next meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Conference will be held in York, Pa., in March, 1881.

—John Irvin has been doing some fancy lettering on Sourbeck's fruit and confectionery store. Good job.

—The Oliver plow works manufacture from seventy-five to one hundred thousand plows per year. 13t2

—A musical convention, under the direction of Prof Smith, of Spring Mills, was held at Penn Hall last week.

—Rev. R. C. Crittenden, of this place, preached in the Presbyterian church at Philipsburg on Sunday evening last.

—The Star literary society of Spring Mills, gave a public entertainment in that place on Thursday evening of last week.

—Don't pick up any bundles that you find on the sidewalk or street tomorrow, unless you can make use of an armful of brickbats.

—Mr. J. H. Sands reopened his Allegheny street bakery on Monday, and would be pleased to receive the patronage of his old customers.

—The Howard man who can solve the "15" puzzle every time is requested to come forward with the solution and have his confidence shaken.

—Theodore Deschner, the gunsmith on High street, has some of the finest and handsomest fly rods we have ever seen. Step in and examine them.

—The firm of Gordon & Landis, dealers in all kinds of machinery and repairs, have opened an office in McCafferty's block, High street, opposite the depot.

—We believe that thus far no one has predicted a failure of the peach crop, but it is announced that the seventeen year locusts will be here by the cartload.

—Go to Sechler's meat market, in Bush House block, and purchase a rich, juicy steak, or prime roast. Best quality of beef at this market to be found in town.

—The awning frame in front of Baney's cigar and fruit store in McCafferty's block, High street, has been boarded over, doing away with the canvass covering.

—A Huntingdon fiend punished his little child by putting it on a red-hot stove. If he isn't assigned to red-hot quarters in the hereafter it will be something strange.

—The natural impulse of a man to kick everything he finds laying around loose, will get him into a heap of trouble to-morrow if he isn't careful. To-morrow is the 1st of April.

—Four hundred and fifty cords of wood were chopped by ninety-two wood-choppers in four hours and a-half near Milton, a few days since. This is an axe-ellent showing.

—To avoid mistakes those of our subscribers who change their place of residence this spring should not fail to notify us, that we may make the proper charge on our subscription ledger.

—A commission has been appointed to divide Gregg township into two election districts. Messrs. Clement Dale, John L. Potter and E.M.Blanchard are the commissioners appointed to perform the duties. A meeting will be held in Spring Mills by the commission on Friday, April 2d.

### Closing of the Musical Season at Milesburg.

The third and last concert of the season of the Milesburg musical association was given in the Presbyterian church of that place on Friday evening of last week. We were not present, but the opinion is generally expressed by those who were that it was the finest entertainment ever given by the association in point of interest and enjoyment, while the figures show that it was a very gratifying success financially. This concert differed considerably from the others of the course, the programme embracing several choice instrumental selections, which were very finely rendered by the Bierly brothers, of Milesburg, gentlemen of great musical ability, and who need no introduction to the musical fraternity of this section. The class music given on this occasion is also highly spoken of. A number of the selections were of a difficult nature, requiring hard and persistent practice, but as the watchword of Mr. Eddy, the director, has always been, "Never say die," the pieces were thoroughly mastered and presented in such a manner as to elicit the admiration of the audience.

Some beautiful solos and quartets were sung, some of them, no doubt, worthy of special mention, but for want of space and more explicit information we shall not attempt this lest we do injustice. The church was filled to overflowing by the residents of Milesburg and surrounding towns, and the closest attention paid to the exercises. The net receipts of the series of concerts given by the Association amounted to $79, to be divided among the three churches of Milesburg. This will amount to quite an item to the churches, and the association should, and no doubt will, receive the earnest thanks of the congregations that have thus been benefitted.

—M. S. Graham, the popular barber on Allegheny street, has caught the spirit of improvement, and given the interior of his establishment a coat of fresh paint and otherwise added to the attractiveness of the room. A neat and substantial railing has also been erected along the wall at the entrance to the saloon.

—Carpenters have been at work in the vacant room to the left of the Brockerhoff House entrance, making repairs and alterations, and the room is now occupied by Mr. Wilson, the gentlemanly and accommodating confectioner, formerly located on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets.

—A power press and steam power has been placed in the *Journal* office, Lock Haven, the first paper in Clinton county to introduce steam. This looks like prosperity, which we are pleased to notice, as the proprietor, Mr. Grow, is an energetic young man and deserving of success.

—Last Wednesday night was the coldest night we have had during the present month, so we are informed by a gentleman who keeps a record. From the very friendly manner in which the frost took hold of our nose Thursday morning we thought it was too.

—Mr. Adam Boyer, of Howard, called on us Saturday, and stopped long enough to draw his pocketbook and show us the color of his wealth. Mr. Boyer will remove to Millheim, where he has secured the position of toll-gate keeper.

—Farmers were engaged in plowing in the valley this side of Unionville last week. The land is in a good working condition, and several acres of potatoes will be planted in that locality as soon as the ground can be got ready.

—There was only one thing in town scarcer than frozen mud last week, and that was butter. The town was scoured from one end to the other, but none could be captured, and people had to go without or use lard.

—A very talkative young man was engaged in selling five dollar bills for two dollars on the Diamond, on Tuesday of last week. He also sold everybody who invested. Let all such swindlers alone.

—The partnership existing between Messrs. Houseal & Teller, proprietors of the Brockerhoff House, will shortly be dissolved, the former gentleman retiring. Mr. Teller will assume entire control.

—The young ladies of Unionville, who stand up for their rights when the opportunity is offered, gave a successful leap-year party a few days since at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Riche.

—The editors of the Blair *Radical* and Altoona *Tribune* are having a pretty little journalistic scrimmage, and are turning out some red-hot adjectives. Sheath your pens, children, and hist!

—The Altoona *Weekly Call* is a good family newspaper, but we are pained to notice that it occasionally steals from the REPUBLICAN. Haines you ashamed of yourself?

### Pugilistic.

James Murray, of this place, was arrested and locked up on Saturday afternoon for committing an assault on Robert J. Doak while in an intoxicated condition. Doak was standing near the postoffice when Murray came along and accosted him, accusing him of spreading the report that he (Murray) had been "spreeing." Doak denied the charge, and invited Murray to step into Weaver's cigar store, where he said he could prove that he had said nothing of the kind by a man named Rider. The case was laid before Rider, who gave the desired information. Murray did not seem to be satisfied with the proof, however, and remarking that "he guessed he'd fix Doak up anyhow," turned around and struck him in the face, inflicting a slight flesh wound on the side of his nose. He would probably have given Doak a severe drubbing had not other persons interfered and put a stop to the encounter. Murray was subsequently taken charge of by the police and committed to jail to await hearing, and will probably be bound over for appearance at April court.

—We find the following lumber item, concerning an extensive contract in which Hon. A. H. Dill, of Lewisburg, is interested, in a Clearfield exchange: "Messrs. Jonathan Boynton, James E. Watson and William H. Dill, of Clearfield, and Hon. Andrew H. Dill, of Lewisburg, Pa., have formed a co-partnership under the business title of Dill, Watson & Co., and have just closed a contract with George S. Young and Milton G. Brown, of Clearfield, to manufacture and load on the cars at Boynton mills near Salisbury, Somerset county, Pa., all the timber recently purchased by this firm on the lands of Messrs. C. M. Graham & Co., situate in Garrett county, Maryland. The timber embraces pine, oak, hemlock, cherry, ash and maple, and it is estimated that it will amount to one hundred million feet. It is thought that the contract will amount to about $1,000,000 to Young & Brown, and will extend over a period of fifteen or twenty years."

—Sunday was Easter, and the Christian world, in all its varieties of creed, honored the day in which is celebrated the rising of the Lord Jesus Christ from the sepulchre in which he was laid after crucifixion. Of all the Sundays in the year this is the most touching in its rituals, its worship and the decorations with which good people manifest their joy. The sermons delivered in this place on Sunday were more or less founded on this subject, which is always interesting, and affords food for deep thought and meditation. At the Episcopal church which was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, the services were unusually interesting and impressive, and were witnessed by large congregations.

—On Thursday evening of last week between sixty and seventy guests gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hicks, on Linn street, for an evening of social enjoyment. It was intended as a surprise party, but in some manner the host and hostess got an inkling of what was on the "tapis" and were not very badly surprised. This, however, did not detract in any way from the enjoyment of the occasion. A band of music was provided, and the spacious parlor transformed into a ballroom, in which life and gayety reigned until a late hour.

—Township and borough auditors will meet this year on the second Monday of April, but after this year, under the provisions of the act of June 4th, 1879, they will meet on the first Monday of March The accounts of school directors and school treasurers will be audited on the first Monday of June. The terms of all officers elected at the recent elections, except school directors and Justices of the Peace, will commence on the first Monday of April, and end on the first Monday of March, 1881, giving them only eleven months in office.

—Of the numerous visitors to the REPUBLICAN office last week none were more welcome than Mr. David Salmon, one of Lock Haven's substantial and enterprising citizens. Mr. Salmon is a contractor and builder by profession, and his ability and fairness in business matters has given him a wide reputation throughout the State. He now has the contract for putting in fifty new coke ovens for the B. & S. Railroad Company at Snow Shoe.

—The curbstone market reopened on Saturday morning last. There was a slim attendance of marketmen, probably for the reason that at this season of the year, with the exception of butter and eggs, which articles are unusually scarce, farmers have little to dispose of. When the early vegetables begin to come in and the roads get settled the market will brighten up and become more brisk.

### To Farmers.

A circular from General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, asks farmers to be prepared to answer questions concerning their products. The census will be taken next June, and the product and acreage of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, peas and beans, rice, cotton, potatoes, vineyards, small fruits, sugar cane, and sorghum in 1879 will be called for. The wool clip for the calendar year, 1880, is to be returned at the same time. The products of the dairy, and of slaughtered animals, the value of garden, forest and home products are to be returned for the twelve months ending May 1, 1880. Procure a memorandum or pass book, cut this item out and paste it in the book, and begin now to make a list of all the products of the farm from May 1st, 1879, to May 1st, 1880. By so doing our farmer friends will be prepared to make an intelligent report of their products, and promote the taking of the census.

—One month longer to punish oysters.

—Several flittings took place last week.

—The public sale boom for this season is about over.

—Hollidaysburg and Altoona are to be connected by a telephone line.

—Oliver chilled and Keystone plows for sale by Alexander & Co.

—The Philadelphia seed and grain sower at H. K. Hick's hardware store.

—There was more drunkenness on our streets Monday than we have noticed for many months.

—Mr. T. F. Bumgard, of Miles township, who has been traveling in the west, returned home last week.

—Lewistown thinks she has been behind the times long enough, and is about to organize a G. A. R. post.

—Every farmer who wants the very best plow that is made buys the Oliver chilled. For sale by Alexander & Co.

—Marketmen should bring more butter to town. There is always a market for good butter, and at good prices.

—Mr. Boyd, late proprietor of the Aaronsburg hotel, has quit the hotel business, and intends removing to the wide west.

—Don't take any trade dollars bearing date 1880. None have been coined this year, and all with that date are counterfeit.

—A large and varied stock of boy's and men's clothing at Lewin's Philadelphia branch store. First-class goods and low prices.

—Don't waste your money on poor smoking material, but go to Harry Green and get a first-class cigar, the worth of your money.

—If you want to look stylish go to Samuel Lewins, at the Philadelphia branch, for one of their nobby spring suits. Good fit guaranteed.

—To the Philadelphia branch is the place to go for your clothing, shirts, collars and cuffs, ties, and every article in that line. Bargains for all.

—Rev. J. M. King, of Milesburg, will remove to Canton, Bradford county, having been assigned that charge by the Evangelical Conference.

—Mr. Ellis Iddings, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, dropped in to see us last week. Mr. Iddings think the yield of wheat for next season will be large.

—Ladies who haven't been taken out sleigh-riding should not give up yet. The Canada prophet predicts the biggest kind of a snow storm in April.

—Great bargains at the Philadelphia branch, Allegheny street, (Newman's old stand.) The best goods for the money that can be purchased in the county.

—As the house-cleaning season approaches it would be a good idea for men who only have an hour's nooning to begin practicing eating lunch on a lap-board.

—We saw a man out on Saturday with a straw hat on. Considering that we are to have two or three thumping big snow storms yet this seems a little premature.

—The members of the Reformed church at Aaronsburg are very much pleased with Rev. Sigle, who has been preaching there on trial, and will probably secure his services.

—Have you seen the magic photograph? It is a little piece of glass set in a brass frame, and by gently breathing upon it your correct likeness will appear. If tried in a crowd it is very amusing, especially to the lookers-on.

—A York county jury has given $2,200 damages to a young lady for injuring her ankle by slipping on a defective pavement. If such damages could be collected in Bellefonte the borough would have been bankrupt long ago.

—Just received, a big line of ladies' undergarments at Lyon & Co.'s.

### Information Wanted.

The Osceola *Reveille* published the following, with the request that exchanges copy:

"Mrs. Emma Heywood left Houtzdele, September 2, 1879, taking with her a twelve-year old boy, two girls, one ten and the other seven years old, and an infant boy seven months old, since which time nothing has been heard of them. The woman is aged about thirty years; in form she is of slim build, with long face, fair complexion and dark, brown hair. About the time this woman and children left Houtzdale, Richard Couch left the place mysteriously, and it is supposed the parties are living together somewhere. Couch is about thirty years old; in weight, about 140 pounds; near five feet eight inches high, and has very small feet. All the above parties are English, and Couch is a miner by occupation. Any information that will lead to their discovery will be thankfully received and handsomely rewarded by a heart-broken father. Informants will address Capt. Thomas E. Clark, Osceola Mills, Pa."

—Those of our citizens who have been contemplating a shopping tour for spring goods should wait by all means for the grand opening, next week, at Newman & Bayland's mammoth dry goods and clothing house, Allegheny street. The proprietors of this establishment have just returned from the city where, after satisfying themselves as to what will be the popular demand in dress goods, for both sexes, this season, they have ordered accordingly, and next week will exhibit upon their counters the completest stock ever brought into the county, embracing all the newest designs and fashionable goods. A beautiful assortment in new spring styles of wraps, jackets, capes, dolmans, cashmeres, trimmings, laces, etc., to delight the eye of the ladies, and all marked down to the lowest figure. In the gentlemen's or merchant tailoring department, the display of dress goods, suitings, hats and caps, and everything in the gentlemen's furnishing line, is equally full and complete. The room lately occupied by Wagner & Son has been rented by this firm for their clothing department, and will be joined, by an archway, to the room now occupied by them, making the largest dry goods and clothing house in Bellefonte. Prepare yourself for the spring opening next week.

—The following sensible hints from the Osceola *Reveille* will apply equally well to Bellefonte, where all the churches are afflicted more or less with this nuisance: "We are requested to say that some of the roosters who attend service at the M. E. church and annoy the congregation by their ill-bred habit of going out and in during the exercises, will get their wings clipped if they don't mend their wayward ways. We may add that some of the guards who stand outside the church might as well be paid off and discharged. Some of the ladies in town prefer not to be stared at by these royal fellows, and for that reason go elsewhere to attend church."

—Mr. James Sommerville, Sr., father of Mrs. James Potter, of this place, died in Snow Shoe on last Friday morning, aged 71 years. He had been employed at the mines in Snow Shoe for many years, and was a responsible and faithful official, and a useful and respected citizen. His remains were brought to Bellefonte for burial on Monday, accompanied by relatives and friends, and a large delegation of Snow Shoe miners, numbering about one hundred.

—Mr. John Linn, an employe of the *Watchman* office, had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., while on his way home from town. Mr. Linn has been in poor health for some time, and the hemorrhage was probably caused from over-exertion. We are pleased to say that he is better again, and hope he may speedily recover.

—Here is the way one victim goes for the "15" puzzle man: Let's muzzle the puzzle inventor; let's take him and shake him instanter; let's break all his bones, let's make what he owns of intellect twirl in perpetual whirl, just as our mind power is hurt by this mean eternal, infernal, gem puzzle machine.

—*To the Ladies:* I have the finest assortment of decorated flower-pots, hanging and yard vases, on the way from New Hampshire, that have ever been offered in this town, at about one-half the price for which they usually sell. Call and see them.

H. K. HICKS.

—I have known the *South Bend Chilled Plow* to run forty rods without touching handles.—H. K. Hicks.

—Fishing tackle repaired at Deschner's, on High street, Bellefonte.

—A good child's suit at Lyon & Co.'s for $2.00.

—Valentines are opening new goods every day.

—New Lanquedoc laces just received at Lyon & Co.'s.

—The largest stock of farmers' utensils at H. K. Hick's.

—Just opened, a big lot of hats at Lyon & Co.'s from 35c up.

—Just received, the largest and handsomest stock of embroideries from 1c a yard up at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Just opened, a big line of millenery, flowers, silks, satin, broche edge ribbons, brocade silks, at Lyon & Co.'s.

—Our stock of woolens for the spring and summer season of 1880 ust received. Leave your orders now. Respectfully,

MONGTOOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—A good shoe for $1.00 at Lyon & Co.'s; a good fine dress shoe for $1.25 at Lyon & Co.'s; a good button shoe for $1.25 at Lyon & Co.'s; the finest and best quality of shoes at Lyon & Co.'s—warranted work.

—The following is the analysis of *Onondaga Plaster* as made by Dr. F. A. Genth, chemist, State Board of Agriculture:

| | |
|---|---|
| Quartz and insoluble matter | 7.36 |
| Hydrous sulphate of lime (Gypsum) | 76.11 |
| Carbonate of lime magnesia, oxide of iron, etc., not separated | 16.53 |
| | 100.00 |

This sample was taken at random from a bag in the possession of a dealer in Lock Haven, Mr. George S. Good, and forwarded to M. C. Beebe, Esq., Vice President Pa. Board of Agriculture. This Plaster is for sale in Bellefonte only by

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

—I desire to call the attention of Centre county farmers to the fact that I am handling again this season Fitche's *Onondaga Plaster*, which gave such unusual satisfaction last year. My sales then were unexpectedly large, but from the present outlook, I expect them to be doubled the coming season. The manufacturers of this plaster claim that its quality is improving, and that it now contains 19½ per cent. more gypsum than any other plaster quarried in the United States, and will prove it by analysis, certificates, etc. On application I will send to any address, free of charge, an interesting little book on plaster, showing its discovery, introduction and use in the United States, and the comparative value of the different plasters as proven by the State Board of Agriculture.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor

BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,

Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Dioreea, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.

O. J. SHUTTS, S. H. SMITH, } Trustees. 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

### Sale Register.

Persons having their bills printed at the REPUBLICAN office will secure notice of sale free of charge in this column:

*March* 31.—At the residence of Dr. James McKee, Storastown, work horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, pigs, farming implements, and household furniture.

For further information in regard to above see advertisements in another column.

## MARRIED.

RAMSEY—SHULTZ.—Thursday, the 18th inst. at Oak Hall, by Rev. Robert Hamil, Mr Charles C. Ramsey, of Siglerville, Mifflin county, and Miss Elizabeth A. Shultz, of College township.

KREAMER—SHIRK.—March 16th, at the residence of R. L. Shirk, in Milesburg, by the Rev. W. A. Ridge, Mr. William Cookman Kreamer and Miss Ida May Shirk, all of Milesburg.

### The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 30, 1880.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitewheat per bushel | $1 30 |
| Amber wheat | 1 30 |
| Rye per bushel | 60 |
| Corn, cob | 45 |
| Corn, shelled | 50 |
| Oats new | 40 |
| Cloverseed | 4 00 |
| Flour, retail, per barrel | 6 75@7 00 |
| Flour, wholesale | 6 75@7 00 |

HAY AND STRAW.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hay, choice timothy, per ton | $15 00 |
| Hay, mixed, per ton | 14 00 |
| Long rye straw, bundled, per ton | 6 50 |
| Short straw per ton | 5 50@6 50 |

PLASTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cayuga, ground, per ton | $ 8 00 |
| Nova Scotia, ground, per ton | 10 00 |

### Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, dried, per pound | 5 |
| Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded | 10 |
| Beans per quart | 8 |
| Fresh butter per pound | 25 |
| Chickens per pound | 5 |
| Cheese per pound | 20 |
| Country hams per pound | 9 |
| Hams, sugar cured | |
| Bacon | 7 |
| Lard per pound | 7 |
| Eggs per doz | 12½ |
| Potatoes per bushel | 30 |
| Dried beef | 20 |
| Wilson's pressed beef per pound | 25 |
| Canned tomatoes per can | 16 |
| Lemons per doz | 40 |
| Dried sweet corn per pound | 8 |
| Small Onions per quart | 10 |